20
PER CENT
DISCOUNT
ON ALL
Cash Sales.

SIXTY-FIRST
SEMI-ANNUAL
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ONE-FIFTH OFF
ON
FINE CLOTHING,
ALL SIZES.

LARGEST STOCK IN CHICAGO
AT
84 & 86 State-st.

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20 Per Cent
Discount on all HEAVY OVER-COATS ordered of us during January. Also 10 per cent on all other garments ordered during the same period.
ELY & CO.,
TAILORS.

TO RENT.
STORES.
Business Houses desiring to change locations on May 1st or sooner can find a large list to select from by applying to
PIERCE & WARE,
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AVOID HIGH RENTS BY GOING TO
Morgan Park
and buying a lovely home on a small payment down and monthly payments to suit. With low interest; convenient to Stations, Schools, Churches, etc.; 40 minutes' ride to new Board of Trade Buildings; the highest ground within 15 miles of Court-House. HOPKINS & SILVA, 123 Dearborn-st., Agents for the R. I. Land & Building Co.

ANNUAL MEETING
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company for the election of nine Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, 76 and 78 Dearborn-st., Chicago, on Monday, Jan. 14, 1884, at 11 o'clock a. m.
JAS. K. BURTIS, Sec.

Cunard Line.
ESTABLISHED 1840.
"BOTHNIA" sails from New York Dec. 26, 2 p. m.
"PAVONIA" sails from New York Jan. 2, 7:30 a. m.
"GALLIA" sails from New York Jan. 9, 2 p. m.
"ITALIA" sails from New York Jan. 16, 8 a. m.
"CEPHALONIA" sails from New York Jan. 23, 1:30 p.m
Also sailings from Boston every Saturday.
The Cunard has never lost a passenger, is the oldest line in existence, and has the finest fleet afloat.
RATES AS LOW AS BY ANY FIRST-CLASS LINE.
F. G. WHITING,
Manager Western Department,
131 Randolph-st., corner Clark, Chicago.

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STEAMSHIP LINE.
BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
The steamers of this Company will sail every Wednesday and Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, First Cabin, $80 and $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, at lowest rates. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Steamers sail from Pier between Second and Third-sts., Hoboken, N. J.
OELRICHS & CO.,
2 Bowling Green, New York.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st.
General Western Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
U. S. Mail Steamships
Sail from New York every Saturday for
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY.
Rates, Jan. 12, 5 a. m.; Circassia, Jan. 26, 5 a. m.
Devonia, Jan. 19, 10 a. m.; Anchoria, Feb. 2, 9 a. m.
Cabin passage, $60 to $80. Second cabin, $30.
Steerage, Outward, $28. Prepaid, $25.
Anchor Line Drafts issued at lowest rates are paid free of charge in England, Scotland, and Ireland.
For Passage, Cabin Plans, Book of Tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 48 South Clark-st.

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Steamers sail regularly between Liverpool and Portland during the winter months.
Cabin Tickets, either way, $50.00.
Tickets at the best rates of Great Britain and Ireland for sale at lowest rates.
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To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and London-derry.
Sails from New York, every Thursday. First Cabin passage rates reduced to $50 to $80, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $30. Steerage, $25.
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Broadway, N. Y., and 98 Randolph-st., Chicago.
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KEMMERICH'S
Extract of Meat,
Manufactured at Santa Elena, Argentine Republic.
Not Genuine unless bearing the signature of Prof. Dr. KEMMERICH in red ink across Label.
SUPERIOR IN PURITY AND FLAVOR TO ALL OTHER BRANDS.
For sale by all first-class Grocers and Druggists.
C. Marelly & Co., 55 Broadway, N. Y.
Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

160 Acres Choice Nebraska Lands For Sale.
Located near railroads; all within corn belt; well watered. Easy terms. Liberal prices. Call on, or address
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GLOVES.
SEA
Is now selling at a reduction of from 25c to $1.50 a pair, the entire Coutant Glove Stock.
Every pair of Gloves in the Coutant premises, without exception, limit, or reserve,
Now on Sale at Sea's.
ENTIRE STOCK
OF
MOUSQUETAIRES
Will be offered at the uniform price of
$1.25
Per pair. Your choice of all the 6-BUTTON, 8-BUTTON, and 10-BUTTON LENGTHS, in all shades and in all sizes—Coutant's price $2.00 to $3.00 pair,
Now $1.25 at Sea's.
"Bijou," "Imperial," "Perinot,"
The three most popular Coutant Gloves,
All $1.00.
4-Button and 6-Button all $1.00.
Coutant's price for 4-Button Bijou $1.25.
Coutant's price for 6-Button Bijou $1.65.
Coutant's price for 4-Button Imperial $1.50.
Coutant's price for 6-Button Imperial $1.75.
Coutant's price for 4-Button Perinot $1.50.
All Now $1.00 at Sea's.
And the entire Coutant Stock of Ladies' and Misses'
KID,
SILK,
CLOTH,
WOOL,
CASHMERE,
Finest Quality Gloves
And MITTENS, at from 25c to $1.50 per pair less than Coutant's prices.
Lamp and Glassware
SALE
STILL PROGRESSING.
Only Three Days More.
GREAT SACRIFICES IN
EVERY DEPARTMENT.
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113 & 115 State-st.
MEN'S
UNDERWEAR,
Gloves, Hosiery, and Neckwear,
In varieties and at prices to suit all. Sole agents for "Preville Town Made" Kid Gloves.

SHIRTS
"Ready Made" and Made "To Order."
Superior in Fit, Finish, and Fabric.
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On Improved City Property at current rates. Funds in hand.
MEAD & COE,
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TEETH $5 to $8. VERY BEST SET. FINE FILLING. LOWEST RATES. No pain, gas, or vitalized air. Perfectly safe.
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Corner of Randolph and Clark-sts.

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WASHINGTON.

Plans for Legislation Regarding National Banks Pending in Both Houses.

Retaliatory Measures Aimed at the Countries Which Shut Out American Pork.

The President in the Embrace of an Apache Indian—How the Tariff Act Works.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.
PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—The Finance Committees of the two Houses have entered upon the consideration of the important subjects referred to them. Last winter, when the bill extending the National bank charters was passed, it was the general opinion that the question of the existence of the banks was settled for at least twenty years, but, under existing conditions, the time can be easily calculated when the basis of the system will have reached its vanishing point. Two conflicting propositions are now before the Finance Committees. One looks to giving to the National banks a more stable basis; the object of the other is to ultimately supplant the present system by Treasury notes.

THE SHERMAN PLAN.

The Senate Finance Committee has under discussion the bill of Mr. Sherman, which, in brief, proposes to allow National banks to issue circulation to an amount within 10 per cent of the market value of the bonds. Provision is made that in the event of shrinkage the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the power to call upon the banks to make good their margins. The meetings of the committee have not been attended by all the members, Messrs. Allison and Aldrich (Republicans) having both been absent. Enough has been said, however, to show that the Democrats will oppose the Sherman plan, while the Republicans are not all prepared to support it. The Democrats are not disposed to go further than to agree that the banks may issue circulation to an amount equal to the par of the bonds. This is an increase of 10 per cent over the existing law. They may also vote for some reduction of the tax on circulation. The Republicans of the committee are not all agreed to the plan of the Sherman bill.

WHAT MR. ALDRICH PROPOSES.

Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, for instance, will soon introduce a bill which will proceed upon an entirely different theory. It will seek to provide a permanent basis for bank circulation, while at the best the Sherman plan is but a temporary expedient. Mr. Aldrich would authorize the issue of a new low-rate bond at 3 per cent and the purchase with it of the outstanding 4s at the lowest market price. He is confident that the people by a simple computation would see that there would be a saving of interest in this plan, while at the same time it would afford a more assured basis for banking. The defects of all the plans which proceed upon the theory of utilizing the existing bonds, Mr. Aldrich thinks, are these: The 4½ and 4 per cent bonds will soon reach their maximum price; there will be a necessarily constantly diminishing circulation based upon them. Second, the bonds would not furnish a staple basis for banking; the constant fluctuations of the bonds would render the circulation unstable; the basis of circulation would change every year, and might fluctuate much more than that. Third, there would not probably be any occasion for the Secretary of the Treasury to call upon the banks to increase their deposits on account of any violent shrinkage in their bonds, except in the case of a great panic, and at such a time it would be most difficult for the banks to comply with the law; the effort to do so would only tend to intensify the panic. The theory of this plan, which will soon be submitted to the Finance Committee, is substantially that of the plan of the Controller of the Currency. The proposition is that inducements be offered to the holders of the 4 and 4½ per cent bonds to surrender them to the Government, receiving in payment therefor 3 per cent bonds having the same dates of maturity as the bonds which are to be surrendered. The new 3 per cent bonds issued would themselves bear a small premium, and it is believed that the holders of 4 per cents would consent to such an exchange if accompanied by an offer of not more than 15 per cent premium. The benefits of this plan both to the holder and to the Government are apparent. The holders would receive in the shape of 15 per cent premium upon the bonds a portion of their interest in advance, which would be available for loans at rates greatly exceeding the borrowing power of the Government, which is now less than 3 per cent. The Government would be enabled by this use of its surplus to save a portion of the interest which otherwise it would be compelled to pay hereafter.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House Banking and Currency Committee organized this morning. The general question of legislation to prevent the contraction of the National-bank currency was briefly discussed. Messrs. Potter, Hunt, and Ermentrout, Democratic members of the committee, expressed themselves decidedly in favor of such legislation, and as friends of the National banking system. Mr. Potter gave notice that he proposed to introduce a bill providing for the exchange of existing bonds for twenty-year 2 per cent bonds, and providing that the circulation issued on such bonds should not be subject to the 1 per cent tax.

RETALIATORY LEGISLATION.
THE FIGHT ON BEHALF OF AMERICAN PORK BEGUN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—There was additional evidence today that Congress is determined upon retaliatory measures toward countries which exclude the American hog. Mr. Kasson offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to ascertain whether the provisions of any treaty of the United States with any foreign Government which give citizens of the United States the rights of the most favored nation have been violated, and, if so, to report such measures as the committee may deem necessary in the way of retaliatory legislation. The resolution was unanimously adopted. Mr. Deuster, of Wisconsin, had a similar resolution, instructing the Committee on Commerce to make a like investigation. There was a struggle over the reference of this, Mr. Kasson and others contending that it ought to go to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, it being evident that the regulations excluding American hog products from Germany and France affected treaty relations. Mr. Townshend maintained that the resolution ought to go to the Ways and Means Committee, which already had jurisdiction of the subject, by virtue of reference to it of the resolution offered by him. The resolution was finally referred to Commerce, so that now three committees, Foreign Affairs, Ways and Means, and Commerce, are charged with the investigation of the same subject. If the House remains in its present temper, it is probable that a retaliatory measure will be passed, unless Germany and France shall revoke their proscriptive regulations.

There were like aggressive propositions in the Senate. Mr. Anthony introduced a resolution today instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of legislation to enable the Executive to protect our interests against those Governments which have prohibited or restrained the importation of American meats. He asked for immediate consideration. Said Mr. Van Wyck: "I do not desire to object to the resolution except to have an opportunity to add something more to it. I believe the difficulty is that foreign nations have struck against American hog products in a spirit of retaliation. I would like the matter to go over so that I can propose an amendment." The matter went over.

INSPECTION OF IMPORTED ANIMALS RECOMMENDED—TEXAS FEVER.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to the House the report of the Cattle Commission, consisting of James Low, E. F. Thayer, and J. H. Sanders, for the last year. The commission recommend that the National Government prevent the shipment northward out of the area infected with Texas fever of all cattle whatsoever, excepting from the beginning of November to the beginning of March. Special attention is invited by the Assistant Secretary to the recommendation of the commission that the Secretary of the Treasury be empowered to order the slaughter and safe disposal of all imported herds that may be found infected on arrival in the United States or may develop dangerous contagious disease during quarantine; that he be also empowered to have all ruminants (other than cattle) and all swine imported into the United States subjected to inspection by veterinary surgeons, and, if necessary to prevent the spread of contagious disease, slaughtered or submitted to quarantine until they shall be considered disinfected; and that an appropriation of $1,500,000 be made to defray the expenses of preventing the further spread of the lung plague among the cattle of this country and stamping out the plague now existing.

A supplemental report of the majority of the commission is submitted by Messrs. Low and Thayer. This report deals especially with the inadequacy to the end sought to be accomplished of the inspection of cattle at ports of export, and recommends that such inspection and guarantee be delayed. Their reason for doubting the adequacy of inspection at ports of export is that neither the lung plague nor Texas-fever can be certainly detected by such examination, because those diseases pass through an average stage of incubation of thirty days, during which it is impossible for even the most accomplished expert to detect the presence of the germ in the system. The result would be that, if such inspection were the only thing relied upon, cattle which have been exposed to infection in stock-yards several days before inspection would pass that inspection, but three weeks later, when they had arrived at foreign port, would show marked symptoms of disease. This result would destroy absolutely the efficacy of certificates of inspection as guarantees to the foreign importer of cattle. The report closes with a statement that so long as the infected districts of this country cannot be secluded, the landing of infected cattle in England from this country cannot be prevented, and so long as American cattle show these diseases on arrival in England we can hope for no modification in the present restrictions of that country against American cattle.

A COMMITTEE-MEETING.

The committee appointed at the meeting of cattle-men in Chicago last month will meet the sub-committee of the House Committee on Agriculture tomorrow morning at the Department of Agriculture to consider the best methods which Congress can adopt to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia. It is expected that about twenty representatives of the cattle interest will be present. Mr. George J. Brine, representing Armour & Co., of Chicago, will appear to give his views. Mr. Brine will stay in Washington for some time to recommend retaliatory legislation against the European countries which have excluded American hog products.

RUGGED BY AN INDIAN.
THE PRESIDENT'S AWKWARD PREDICAMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—By appointment Indian-Agent Llewellyn, of the Mescalara and Jacarillo Agency, New Mexico, and Delegate Luna, of that Territory, today accompanied a small band of real Apachés to the Presidential mansion. The savages had been contemplating the trip to the tepee of the "Great Father" before reaching Washington, and had worked themselves up to such a degree of curiosity that other sights here have been of little interest to them. They were arrayed in their feathers and buckskin, and one of their number, Augustine, had loaded himself with a speech which had to go off. On entering the President's quarters this chief, who carries around 216 pounds of flesh, rushed upon the Executive, clasped his arms about him, and shouted: "God a great man, but the Great Father is greater." For fully half a minute he retained the President in his grasp, much to the former's apparent disgust and discomfiture. The fumes that were emitted from the big Chief are quite different from the odor in which Mr. Arthur lives, and he was too light a weight to shake off his affectionate orphan. After a pleasant talk they retired and visited the Treasury, where they were shown the vaults and stacks of ducats, a box of which Augustine was anxious to carry home. He was more satisfied, however, with having embraced the President, and left this opportunity alone.

THE TARIFF.
OPERATION OF THE NEW LAW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—Mr. Nimmo, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury a statement in regard to the operation of the Tariff act of March 3, 1883, as far as it can be shown from available data up to the present time. It appears that the reduction of the average ad valorem rate of duty on dutiable goods for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1883, compared with the corresponding quarter in 1882, was only 2.12 per cent, making due allowance for changes in the law with respect to the valuations of casings and coverings. The reduction of the average ad valorem rate of duty on sugar is only 2.7 per cent for the quarter ended Sept. 30, and somewhat less for the months of October and November. The reduction of the average ad valorem rate on clothing-wool is 9.7 per cent; combing-wool, 7.8 per cent; carpet-wool, 2.46 per cent. Mr. Nimmo says these reductions are very much less than was expected either by the friends or opponents of the new law. He adds, however, that the results ascertained thus far are to some extent vitiated by the excessive importation prior to June 30 of goods upon which the duties were increased and the postponement of the importation of goods upon which the duties were decreased by the new law, and to some extent, probably, by the increase of rates actually laid upon sugars in consequence of the more accurate ascertainment under the new law than under the old of the quality of the sugar in respect to saccharine strength.

MISSISSIPPI IMPROVEMENT.
TROUBLE OVER THE REFERENCE OF THE MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—There was a struggle in both Houses today over the jurisdiction of the question of the Mississippi River improvements. The contest in the Senate, which is still undetermined, was whether there should be a special committee on internal improvements and the Mississippi River, or whether the Commerce Committee, as at present, should have jurisdiction over the River and Harbor bill and all like internal improvements. In the House, the struggle was as to the reference of the portions of the President's message relating to the Mississippi River, the struggle being between the new Committee on Rivers and Harbors and the Special Committee on the Mississippi River. Singularly enough, the subject was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. This would seem to leave the Special Committee on the Mississippi River already *functus officio* at the beginning of the session. The contest was mainly between Louisianians, Mr. King, Chairman of the Mississippi Levees, and Mr. Hunt, a new member. The Republicans took advantage of the row in the Democratic camp and voted with Mr. King, but the Committee on Rivers and Harbors won by a majority of about 20 on a aye-and-no vote. The real point, and the only one involved, was whether the Mississippi River appropriations shall be made in a bill separate from the other appropriations for river and harbor improvements. The friends of the mill-ponds and trout-streams generally rallied to the support of their committee because they feel that the people of the country will swallow a larger pill in the shape of a river and harbor bill if it is gilded with an appropriation for the Father of Waters.

SEABOARD DEFENSES.
A FORTIFICATIONS BILL PROBABLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—The newspaper discussions which have brought out the defenseless condition of the American seaboard have made considerable impression upon members of the House—Democrats as well as Republicans. There is a probability that a fortifications bill will be favorably reported by the Appropriations Committee providing the money necessary to begin to place the seaboard fortifications in an efficient condition. The sub-committee on that bill is composed of Holman, the cheese-parer, Ellis, and Horr. Mr. Holman, as Chairman of the sub-committee, prepared a bill appropriating about $25,000, a sum inadequate to do anything except to permit the fortifications to fall peacefully into decay. The other two members of the sub-committee are inclined to increase the appropriations to $3,000,000, about ten times as much as has been appropriated in any one year for a long time. Their idea is that the Government should modernize its seacoast fortifications so as to permit the use of modern artillery. If $3,000,000 should be appropriated, $400,000 will be given for the building of heavy guns to arm the forts, $85,000 for torpedoes, and the remainder for construction, repairs, and alterations.

SOCIETY.

YESTERDAY'S EVENTS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—The receptions of Mrs. Van Rensselaer Berry, Mme. Laughton, and Mrs. Redfern occupied the early half of the evening, the gay world dividing the last half of the night between the bachelors' german and the reception given by Messrs. Andrews, Farsberg, and Meline at their studios in the Corcoran Building. Mrs. Gen. Haines' reception also claimed its quota of pleasure lovers, and the afternoon was filled by the Cabinet receptions and the tea at Miss Maury's. In diplomatic circles the German Minister's "at home" was the rendezvous. The german was at Marini's dancing-hall, and there were sixty couples. The club giving it is an offshoot of the old Bachelors' Club, and includes but sixty members, each of whom has one invitation to dispose of, and the club as an entirety has fifteen cards to distribute. The hall was prettily decorated with flowers, especially about the entrance-way, where they were banked so heavily as to make a rich background for Mrs. Pendleton's face and figure as she received the guests. The favors were flowers, and the majority of the belles present were débutantes. The art reception shared the honors of the night's success with the german. The guests were received by Mrs. Barney and Mrs. Bateman. The latter wore one of the richest toilets of the evening. The three studios were rich in armor, draperies, antique weapons, and pictures. The guests at each entertainment represented a portion of the company at all, and among them were the Supreme Court, the Cabinet officers and their families, Senators Morrill, Cullom, and Logan and the ladies of their families, Mrs. T. B. Mason, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Gardiner Brown, Miss Ransom, Mr. and Mrs. Pollok, Miss Hill, the diplomatic corps, including the Chinese Minister, who is indefatigable in his social duties, and who is always a picturesque feature; Mr. and Miss Loring, Mrs. Hopkins (*nee* Munro), Mr. Iturbide (the young ex-Prince of Mexico), and a large number of the residents.

The special dinner of the evening was that given by Commissioner Loring. There were fourteen covers, and the guests were the German Minister and Mme. Von Eisendecker, the Russian Minister and Mme. De Struve, the British Minister, Mr. Cornwallis West, Col. and Mme. Bonaparte, the Assistant-Secretary of State and Mrs. Davis, and Mrs. James Wadsworth. After dining these present were guests at the various parties above named.

LOWELL.
OFFICIAL INQUIRY AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—A resolution was introduced by Mr. Robinson, of New York, today calling upon the Secretary of State for information regarding the dress of American representatives in foreign countries as they appear upon public occasions. It has exclusive reference to Minister Lowell, who is reported to wear knee-breeches upon state and other occasions. When Sunset Cox returned from Europe he reported that Mr. Lowell was arrayed in knee-breeches and buckle shoes when he called upon him, and that our Minister made a vain but ineffectual effort to hide his calves under a table.

"What is the object of your resolution?" was inquired of Mr. Robinson this afternoon.

"It is to ascertain if any of our representatives abroad are really acting like dudes," he replied. "I am told that in some countries our Ministers and Consuls dress like fops, that they don fancy coats and big brass sabers, and imagine themselves Kings and Princes."

"Have you any instances?"

"Yes, sir. I am told that recently our Minister Lowell could not be seen because he was dressing for a reception. It is said that our representative to Persia had to take off his boots not long since and approach the Pasha in his bare feet. Such proceedings are beneath the dignity of an American citizen. He ought to have applied his boot to the Pasha."

Mr. Robinson said that the United States would not tolerate any "monkey business," as he put it, on the part of the representatives abroad; that there was a statute enacted in 1838 for the express purpose of requiring American Embassadors to maintain the recognized customs and etiquet of their own country; and that if Mr. Lowell had been guilty of a violation of this law he should be recalled.

It is a matter of notice that Mr. Lowell is a subject of unfavorable comment in all quarters in Washington at this time. A leading Republican Senator said today that the aping tendencies of Mr. Lowell, which at first produced only ridicule, are likely to be so seriously regarded in the end as to necessitate his recall.

JOHN SHERMAN.
HE WILL HOLD ON TO HIS SEAT IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—The report that Senator Sherman had been tendered the Presidency of the Northern Pacific Road is incorrect. Some of the large stockholders in that road had informally asked him the question whether or not, if the position should be tendered him, he would accept. The reply of Mr. Sherman is that he would not. He bases his refusal on the ground that his duties to his party in the present condition of the Senate would not warrant him in doing so.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.
THE IOWA DELEGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—The Iowa delegation will probably present the name of Representative McCold, of that State, now a member of the House Judiciary Committee, for the vacancy in the Eighth Judicial Circuit caused by the resignation of Judge McCrary.

SENATOR CULLOM'S RAILWAY BILL.

At the meeting of the Senate Railroad Committee today Senator Cullom's bill for the appointment of a railroad commission to regulate inter-State commerce and Senator Ingalls' bill for a commission to investigate and report upon the same subject were referred to a sub-committee consisting of Senators Cullom, Hawley, and Jonas.

THE BANKRUPTCY CONVENTION.

The Bankruptcy Convention will meet here next week. It will consist of delegates from Boards of Trade. It is expected that 300 will be present. All the bankruptcy bills will be considered. It is believed that the convention will recommend the Lowell bill.

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.

The annual report of John Jay Knox, Commissioner of the Freedman's Saving & Trust Company, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1883, contains facts and figures of general interest. The receipts were $205,811: balance on hand, $13,157; total, $218,968; expenditures, including dividends, $207,106; total paid in dividends since the failure, $1,830,400; total number of claims, 61,131, but many creditors have never put in claims. Over 40,000 claimants entitled to an aggregate sum of $192,353 have not called for their money.

HUNTING FOR A BRITISH SPY.

In regard to the resolution adopted by the House calling on the Postmaster-General to examine the truth of the statement to the effect that a British spy named O'Brien was allowed to tamper with the American mails at New York, where plans were laid to entrap the unfortunate men, some of them American citizens, who had recently been tried and sentenced at Liverpool, the Postmaster-General said he had absolutely no knowledge of anything of the kind having taken place. Mr. Sharpe, the Chief of the Post-Office Inspectors, was directed to proceed immediately to New York and personally make a thorough investigation of the truth of the charges.

AN OMNIBUS BILL.

Mr. Hill has introduced a bill to require that a Government building be constructed in every town and city in the Union of which the Postmaster draws a salary of $1,000 and over. Mr. Hill says this policy will save the Government $1,000,000 per year rent.

THE RECORD.
SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—Mr. Plumb presented a petition from 20,000 ex-soldiers for the establishment of a soldiers' home in Kansas.

Mr. Anthony offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of legislation to enable the Executive Department to protect our interests against Governments which may prohibit or restrain the importation of healthful meats from the United States. Laid over till tomorrow.

Mr. Logan introduced a bill for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River by the Chicago, Rock Island & Kansas City Railroad.

Mr. Morgan offered the following resolution, which was agreed to: "*Resolved*, That the Attorney-General be instructed to transmit to the Senate copies of the reports, with accompanying papers, made by the different Examiners of the Department of Justice concerning the business of the courts of the United States in Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, and Texas, which reports relate to abuses by the officers of said courts and the Marshals of said districts in charge of collecting and accounting for fees, and other abuses referred to in the report of Brewster Cameron, General Agent of the Department of Justice, made Jan. 5, 1884."

A bill passed for the payment of $6,000 to the parents of Lieut. Schwatka, the Arctic explorer. The claim arose out of taking the senior Schwatka's land in 1850 by the Government for a military reservation.

The Senate resumed consideration of the new rules. The first question in order was the amendment of Mr. Hale to the rule relating to appropriation bills, to strike out the clause permitting the reference of District of Columbia appropriations to the Senate Committee of the District. Agreed to—27 yeas; 25 nays.

Mr. Plumb's amendment, referring appropriation bills for the different departments of the Government in the first place to the committees respectively having charge in the Senate of the interests of those departments, was not agreed to. Further action on this rule was postponed until after the consideration of the next reserved rule, which was No. 26. The proposed rule provides for a Committee of Internal Improvements, to consist of nine Senators, to whom will be referred all subjects relating to improvements of rivers and harbors; also the River and Harbor bill. Mr. Vest moved to strike out this provision. The Committee on Commerce had always faithfully performed its duty and was perfectly competent to deal with the River and Harbor bill. Without reaching a conclusion on the rule the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Kasson offered a preamble and resolution reciting that certain foreign governments, with which the United States have commercial treaties securing to the United States the treatment accorded the most favored nations in regard to the importation of American produce and manufactures, have, apparently in violation of such treaties, prohibited the introduction of certain food products of the United States, under regulations not applied to like productions of other nations, and directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the facts and report what legislative or other action should be taken by Congress or the Executive to secure the due observance of such treaties, and protect the rights of United States citizens in respect thereto, and whether retaliatory legislation is necessary or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. Deuster offered a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to investigate the alleged reasons for the exclusion of American pork in Germany and France and to recommend legislation if warranted by facts. Referred.

Mr. Slocum, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker laid before the House the message of the President submitting the annual report of the Mississippi River Commission. A long debate ensued as to its reference, and finally the House refused—yeas 124, nays 145—to refer the message to the Committee on Mississippi Levees. It was then referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President in regard to the resolution respecting the alleged distribution of circulars in some of the departments asking contributions for political purposes and the reply of the Secretary of State thereto. Referred.

Also, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury asking a deficiency appropriation of $150,000 for printing $1 and $2 notes. Referred.

Mr. Bagley introduced a bill appropriating $130,000 for the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World to be erected in New York Harbor.

The Speaker laid before the house the President's message in regard to the Hennepin Canal. Referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Mr. Oehlitree offered a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that the House had heard with deep regret of the death of the eminent German statesman, Edward Lasker. His death was not alone to be mourned by the people of his native land, where his firm and constant exposition of devotion for free liberal ideas had materially advanced the social, political, and economic conditions of those people, but by the lovers of liberty throughout the world. It was further resolved that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased, as well as to the Minister of the United States resident at the Capital of the German Empire, and be by him communicated through the legitimate channels to the presiding officer of the legislative body of which he was a member.

Adjourned.

BARBED WIRE.

The Iowa Cases Postponed, the Court Not Having Sufficient Time at Its Disposal.

KEOKUK, Ia., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—The barbed-wire cases set for hearing before Judges McCrary, Love, and Shiras today were, after an informal proceeding in chambers, indefinitly postponed. The court could only give four days to try them, and the parties in interest believed that their importance demanded fully ten days. The defendants' counsel were rather insistent that the case against Walter Rhodes and J. E. Rhodes, involving the Putnam machine patent, be tried in the three days. As all the cases were by agreement to be heard together, the court did not desire to take up a single case. The suggestion was made that the successor of Judge McCrary should consult with Judges Love and Shiras as to hearing the cases in March prior to engaging in the duties of the circuit. Judge McCrary announced that prior to leaving the bench he would render a final decree in the two Rhodes cases argued January, 1883, in which preliminary injunctions were refused, and in it would declare the reissue of the Glidden and Kelly patents invalid. The Rhodes contestants stoutly assert that when the other cases against them on the wire patents are tried their evidence will conclusively show that the firm of Merrell & Merrell, of Truckee City, Ia., made a practical use of barbed wire prior to the inventions patented and assigned to Washburn & Moen.

The machinery for the inspection of the court will be left here until the cases are tried.

Judge Shiras left for Chicago tonight.

[There are about fifty Iowa barbed-wire cases pending, and eleven of these suits by agreement were to be tried and decided at the same time. Part were on the wire patents, others on barb patents, and a number were for alleged infringements of patents in machinery used in the manufacture of barb wire. The defendants claim that the Putnam patent bears the same relation to barbed-wire machines as the reissued Glidden and Kelly patents to barbed wire which were declared invalid by Judge Treat at St. Louis in June, 1883, and concurred in by Judges McCrary and Love in the Iowa cases. The licensed factories are very urgent that the courts shall decide these cases, as the manufacturers who do not pay royalty are a disturbing element in the trade, and by cutting prices put the licensed men at great disadvantage.]

POLITICS.

Ohio's Bourbon Lawmakers Came High, but Mr. Payne Could Foot the Bill.

Speaker Carlisle and the Kentucky Senatorship—The Democratic Ring in Maryland.

Michigan Prohibitionists—Secretary Dement on Logan's Prospects in Illinois—Philadelphia Nominations.

OHIO.
LOOKING OVER THE LATE BATTLEGROUND.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—The smoke of the greatest Senatorial battle ever fought in Ohio has somewhat cleared away, and shows bossism and monopoly triumphant. There are a good many things that could not be fully ascertained while the contest raged that are very interesting and important as showing the bearing of affairs of the last few days here upon National politics. Monopoly, money, and bossism have never taken a prominent part in politics in Ohio until now. A new era has dawned. The new Democracy which nominated and elected George Hoadly Governor last fall and fleched him to the extent of $50,000, have now elected Henry B. Payne Senator because, it is said, $250,000 of the Standard Oil Company's wealth was forthcoming. From beginning to end this has been purely a commercial campaign. The young Democracy are hungry and work for money. Payne was made a candidate because it was known he was worth $20,000,000, and was willing to come down handsomely. It was further understood that Col. Oliver H. Payne, son of his father, was Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, and had many millions that he was willing to tap in the old gentleman's interest. Early in the season the Democratic editors of the State were subsidized, and candidates for the Legislature were furnished all the money they desired to prosecute their campaigns. To a casual observer it would seem that members of the Legislature elected in this way would be faithful to the man who had elected them. But not so with the young Democracy. They must be purchased again after the Legislature actually assembles, and that has been the work of the Payne bureau for the last week or ten days.

STANDARD OIL.

This is the great stroke of the Standard Oil monopoly for the control of National affairs. Many years ago they captured and fully operated the Legislature of Pennsylvania and other States. They have now captured the State of Ohio. The United States Senatorship was not worth $250,000 to the Standard Oil Company. They do not claim that the contest just closed means simply the United States Senatorship. Mr. Payne will not take his seat until one year from the 4th of March next. During that time it is expected to bring him out as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. In that respect it will be an attempt to bring about a repetition of the Garfield nomination by the Republicans in 1880. In this course the young Democracy forget that Garfield's election to the Senate was a spontaneous demand by the Republicans of Ohio, while Payne's election was a purely commercial affair.

A COMMERCIAL BARGAIN.

Henry B. Payne has been a candidate for the Presidency for the last quarter of a century. He was before the St. Louis Convention that nominated Tilden in 1876, and, it is claimed by his friends, was sold out by George H. Pendleton. This campaign against Mr. Pendleton is thus actuated on the part of the Payne men by revenge and backed by a barrel. The same influences that nominated Tilden in 1876 will have a great bearing on the campaign of 1884. No man who is not very wealthy need look for high honor in the Democracy of the future. The fact of the matter is, the Democracy of Ohio is split in twain by this election. Such bitterness was never before seen here. The names of men who are alleged to have sold their votes is said to be well known, and in some instances have been made public with the amounts that were paid. These amounts range all the way from $250 up to $3,000. It is earnestly alleged that investigations will follow, and the end may not be yet.

NO REFORMER WANTED.

From a Republican standpoint there is much in the way of satisfaction to be derived from the contest. The Democratic party has from time to time claimed to be a party of reform, and now the first man who comes to the front as a reformer is deliberately slaughtered and denounced by the leading Democratic journals of the State, and the long time precedent of giving two terms to the Senator violated. This cannot fail to have its effect upon the country at large. Only three things were urged against Senator Pendleton: He was a reformer; he was not willing to come down liberally with cash; and he voted for the confirmation of Stanley Matthews for Supreme Judge. Payne is the style of man the Democracy seek for a Presidential candidate. He is not so very old, he has plenty of money, he is backed by the unlimited wealth of great corporations.

GARY.

D. R. LOCKE SAYS MEMBERS WERE BOUGHT LIKE CATTLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—D. R. Locke, of the Toledo *Blade* (Petroleum V. Nasby), is in the city on a tour through the South for the purpose of writing it up from a business point of view. A reporter remarked to him that Payne had beaten Pendleton for the Senate last night. "Yes, unfortunately, that's so," replied Mr. Locke.

"The overwhelming majority of votes which Payne got in the caucus was something of a surprise, was it not?"

"Not to the people of Ohio, who know how the result was accomplished. Why, members of the Legislature were bought like cattle. It was a foot-race among them to see who could get to Columbus first and get his pay. It was the Standard Oil Company that paid. That corporation, with an income of a million a minute, was entirely unconcerned about the price of a vote."

"Is Mr. Payne connected in any way with the Standard?"

"His son, Oliver Payne, owns it—that is, a majority of the stock. He and John D. Rockefeiler, the President, are the

ground that it is the natural enemy of monopolies. When Mr. Payne comes to Washington to take his seat in the Senate it will not be necessary for him to bring any of the monograms of the Standard Oil Company. Public opinion here has already stamped that and the dollar-mark on his desk.

THE FEELING AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—The defeat of Senator Pendleton has caused regret here in both parties. A troop of friends who went to Columbus to work for him returned today. They say there was but one thing that could have saved Pendleton, and that was the backing of some monopoly stronger than the Standard Oil Company. Nothing that could be said regarding his high character or his long experience in public affairs had any weight. Among the local politicians it is a common remark that Pendleton made a mistake in supporting the John R. McLean ticket last fall, when it was notorious that it had been got in the field for the express purpose of knifing him. The defeat of the Senator is a great triumph for McLean. It has advanced him from the position of local to that of State boss. It is doubtful if the decent element in the Democratic party, who have hitherto opposed him, will longer do so. There is no chance of their accomplishing anything by it. Those who worked for Pendleton at Columbus and declared that all would be lost if he was defeated are careful today to speak respectfully of McLean and make the best of Payne's nomination. They profess to think it will all come out right, and no division will occur in the party. Republicans claim that the nomination of Payne gives them Ohio in the Presidential year. They expect it will bring into their ranks the workingmen, who are opposed to monopolies, and the Germans, who were friendly to Pendleton. They believe that a Legislature that has begun its work by selling the United States Senatorship will make so bad a record before the winter is over that the people generally will be glad to assist in returning the Republican party to power. Gov.-elect Hoadly seems to foresee that there is a reckoning-time coming, and has been at pains to declare that he took no part whatever in the Senatorial contest.

THE LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—The Republican members of both branches of the General Assembly decided in caucus tonight to vote blank on the question of Senator next Tuesday. It is possible from present indications that there may be a bolt from the Democratic caucus of last night, but nothing definit can be learned, as the friends of Pendleton and Ward are very reticent. The Democrats called a caucus tonight, and decided to hold a caucus every week, and that all bills of a political nature shall be indorsed by the caucus before being introduced in the House. This action was found necessary on account of the debate on a Civil Rights bill, during which Allen O. Myers, a Democrat from Franklin County, said that "Jeff Davis released the negroes from slavery instead of Abraham Lincoln."

KENTUCKY.

THE SENATORSHIP — SPEAKER CARLISLE A FAVORITE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—The preliminary defeat of Senator Williams in an attempt to organize a joint Senatorial caucus at Frankfort last night has brought Speaker Carlisle prominently before the Democratic members today. Williams is conceded to hold almost if not quite enough votes to nominate, while the opposition is composed of four factions that are not liable to unite on any one. Williams still claims seventy votes in joint caucus, but it is thought that all over fifty-three are straw men. Blackburn is shut out of any of Williams' strength, as he is of most of others. A special from Frankfort says: At every turn is met some friend of Carlisle. The number who seem to favor Carlisle in preference to any candidate yet named is very great, but some of those who know him best doubt the propriety of urging his name at this time. Carlisle today is the strongest Democrat in Kentucky, and is clearly in the ascendency. As Speaker of the National House he has reasonable hope of reelection to that position. For him to consent to run for United States Senator at this late day, some or his friends claim, may be understood to mean that he doubts the ability of the Democracy to elect a majority in the next Congress, and this would have a discouraging effect upon the party at large. Again, his election as Senator at the present time might prevent hostilities in the Democracy in Kentucky among men of such a positive character as Judge Hargis, Keene Prichards, Wick Kendall, and William M. Buckner, even if it did not antagonize the element now led by Blackburn. After Carlisle as Speaker for two terms comes Carlisle as a formidable Presidential quantity. In this case it is important that the party in his own State be held solidly to his support. Carlisle's warmest friends here and at his own home do not all feel that Democratic success in the Presidential election this year is certain. "It might be better," said one, "for the party to fail this year, in which event if Carlisle continues to give satisfaction as Speaker in Congress the Democracy of the whole country will turn to him as a leader in 1888. All these things must be considered by his friends; besides, it must prove suicidal to Carlisle to have him voted for now, unless there is a certainty of his election."

MARYLAND.

THE BOURBON DESPOT'S HEEL IS ON HER SHORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—William T. Hamilton, the reform Governor of Maryland, stepped out today and Robert M. McLane stepped in. The ring bosses are breathing more freely now, as the new Governor will not antagonize them as the old one did. McLane has been identified with the ring. He will not go back on his friends. United States Senator Arthur P. Gorman will continue the Democratic boss. The inaugural ceremonies of McLane were simple. He made a speech of many promises, among other things saying:

I will heartily coöperate with the General Assembly in maintaining and fostering the system of public schools already open to every nationality and race, without distinction and entirely free from all sectarian teaching or interference. I will recommend to the consideration of the General Assembly needful legislation, placing greater limitations upon the hours of labor of men, women, and children engaged in certain employments in this State, and protecting their health, and providing for the organization of those trades-unions which have proved elsewhere of such benefit to workingmen, and recognizing those rights of workingmen which in less favored countries have been long since acknowledged by statute law, and providing for the collection of those statistics in relation to labor which will form a basis for future legislation and enable the General Assembly to establish and preserve perfect harmony between capital and labor, which are absolutely dependent the one upon the other and both intimately involved in the welfare of the State. I will recommend further amendment of the election laws to insure prompt returns and prevent bribery.

The idea of McLane with his aristocratic ideas giving sop to the workingmen is rather amusing. He said the same thing in his speech before the convention that nominated him. Two dozen more officers in the way of doorkeepers, messengers, etc., were appointed by the Legislature last night. This is Democratic economy. After a contest between the regulars and the reform Democrats in the caucus the ring came out ahead, with Barnes Compton for State Treasurer. This Legislature elects a United States Senator to succeed Senator Groome. There are many candidates in the field. Thomas J. Keating, State Controller, is the most formidable Democratic ring candidate.

CONNECTICUT.

EX-ILLINOISANS CHAIRMEN OF IMPORTANT COMMITTEES—THE MESSAGE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—The Connecticut Legislature convened today. The Senate organized with Cook, of Barkhamsted, as President pro tem., and the House with Henry B. Harrison, of New Haven, as Speaker. Of the 249 members of the House 111 are farmers, there being only eleven lawyers and six other professional men. Two of the Senators placed at the head of important committees are well known in the West. Senator John Allen, of Saybrook, was for twelve years President of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad. He takes the Chairmanship of the Railroad Committee. Senator Francis B. Cooley, President of the National Exchange Bank of Hartford, is Chairman of the Insurance Committee. He was formerly of the large dry-goods firm of Cooley, Farwell & Co., of Chicago. Gov. Waller was escorted to the Capitol by military amid the roar of cannon. A reception was tendered him tonight by the Governor's foot guard. In his annual message he criticises the practice of the Legislature adjourning before all bills are submitted for his approval. He disapproves the proposition for biennial sessions instead of annuals; recommends that savings-banks be prohibited from investing in promissory notes without collateral security; that a rigid law be enacted to punish the concealment of assessable property; that a strong election law be passed to prevent the bribery of voters, which even in country towns makes elections mere auctions, and that juries in capital cases be prevented from mingling with outsiders until after the verdict. He is of opinion that common schools in country districts are less effective than those of thirty years ago. The State revenues are in a healthy condition. The funded debt was reduced $218,000, despite a loss of $100,000 from the revenue by tax reductions last year.

ILLINOIS.

SECRETARY DEMENT'S WILLINGNESS TO SERVE THE STATE SOME MORE—LOGAN LIKELY TO GET THE DELEGATION TO CHICAGO.

Secretary-of-State Dement said yesterday at the Grand Pacific that he was taking no sides in the Gubernatorial fight. "The only office I care about," said he, "is the Secretaryship of State, and I am for Dement for that office first, last, and all the time."

Mr. Dement thought the Republicans of Illinois were for Logan for President, and that he would have a united delegation, barring, perhaps, some of the delegates from Cook County. At least he had heard no opposition expressed to Logan anywhere, while all spoke favorably of him. If the rest of the country did as well for the party as Illinois would next year it would have an easy victory. Mr. Dement, in support of this statement, instanced the fact that in November, 1882, when the Democrats swept the land from Massachusetts to California, Illinois elected a Republican State Treasurer, a Republican Legislature, and a majority of Republican Congressmen. This indicated that Illinois was more rockribbed in its fidelity to the Republican party than any other of the great States of the Union.

Mr. Dement was found in close confab with State Senator W. J. Campbell, and it is likely that he was feeling the political pulse in this immediate vicinity, and possibly also endeavoring to ascertain, what nobody so far seems to have found out to his entire satisfaction, whether the Senator means to come to the front at the proper time as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE PHILADELPHIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—A personal canvass won the nominations for Republican city offices today. William B. Smith, President of the Select Council for two years, who started out six months ago to make a quiet canvass for himself, supported alone by the Republican Invincibles, the strongest young Republican organization in the city, had such an overwhelming victory in the primaries last evening against the best efforts of the politicians and the ring, and even against the Committee of One Hundred, who were angry because he sought the office instead of waiting for it to seek him, that when the convention met today he was without an opponent, and polled 898 votes out of 701. Charles F. Warwick, the young assistant in the District-Attorney's office, carried the convention on the first ballot for City Solicitor, against the present assistant, a man with far more experience, and three or four other lawyers, all with longer legal training. The fight of the day was between Peirie and Hunter for Receiver of Taxes. Peirie was a candidate last year, and was buried under a heavy majority by Hunter, the reform candidate, a Republican nominated by the Democrats as the only man with whom King, the reform Democrat, would run for Mayor. Hunter in this canvass had the politicians who were against him three years ago working hard for him, because they thought that they stood a better chance to win with him, and because Peirie gave them the cold shoulder and worked out his own salvation. Hunter will probably be nominated by the Democrats again, and will have the support of the *Times*, *Ledger*, and *Press*, though Peirie has a most unexceptionable record and is a strong Republican who has never before held office.

NEW JERSEY.

THE LEGISLATURE ANXIOUS TO SEE THE RAILROAD LOBBYISTS.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—The Jersey Legislature has opened as though it meant to be an anti-railroad body. More bills pertaining to railroads were introduced this morning than throughout most of last session. The Senate had only a few, but the House was prolific with them. Senator Brinkerhoff and Assemblyman Cole introduced almost identical ones, and they were the most important. They provide that railroads shall pay taxes on their real estate, and if they fail so to do shall be allowed to charge only half a cent a mile fare. Senator Stainsby put in a bill requiring railroads to publish their time-tables three days in advance of any changes. In the House anti-railroad bills were introduced as follows: Providing for damages to relatives of employés killed on railroads by reason of negligence; making railroad tickets good until used; providing that all passenger trains shall stop at first-class cities to let off and take on passengers; and forbidding railroad companies to set up the plea of contributary negligence where persons are killed at railroad-crossings.

SETTLING ON THEIR SLATES.

THE LOCAL DEMOCRATIC "BREAD-EATERS." PLAYING MORRISON FOR PRESIDENT AND HARRISON FOR SENATOR OR GOVERNOR—THE LATTER ON PAYNE.

A late issue of the *Democrat*, Gen. Lieb's German paper, has a puff of Congressman Morrison, of Illinois, that is not without political significance. Gen. Lieb says that the name of Morrison sounds well in connection with Congress, the Governorship, or the Presidency, and then goes on to say the way to win is to select a Western man who can carry the West and the South; and then he speaks of the popularity of Morrison among the Germans, and says that Springer, being a good Democrat, will no doubt get over his sulks, and go for the best man. There was a time when the employés of Mayor Harrison were not so warmly in favor of Col. Morrison for the Presidency or the Governorship, possibly because the Mayor had aspirations for those places. The present words of praise, therefore, go to show that Mr. Harrison does not intend to occupy the White House or the Governor's mansion at Springfield, but that he has made up his mind to go to the Senate, for which, according to Gen. Lieb, Morrison does not have any qualifications that are worth mention. And yet it was only a few days ago that, when a boy who wanted a place as page went to Morrison with a recommendation from the Mayor, the former is reported to have said that such a recommendation was "not worth a damn." But Mr. Harrison is good-natured, and forgets these slaps.

The Mayor, in speaking yesterday of Payne's nomination by the Democratic caucus in the Ohio Legislature as their candidate to succeed Pendleton in the United States Senate, said:

"As for his political views, I infer from the fact that he congratulated me on my Iroquois Club speech and publicly indorsed it that he holds views regarding the tariff question somewhat analogous to mine. But of that I am not sure. I don't think he is really what they call a moderate protectionist, but, instead, favors a tariff for revenue with incidental protection."

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL.

PRELIMINARIES TOWARDS SECURING THE CONVENTION FOR CHICAGO—THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee, appointed at a meeting held at the Palmer House Jan. 5 for the purpose of making such arrangements were as necessary to secure the Democratic National Convention for Chicago, met yesterday and appointed the following Finance Committee:

Potter Palmer, A. F. Seeberger, John B. Drake, J. H. McAvoy, E. M. Munger, Asa Dow, Charles Kern, C. V. Brega, O. W. Rugales, Joseph Mackin, C. B. Holmes, C. H. McConnell, V. C. Turner, John R. Walsh.

It is desired that at least $15,000 be raised, and the above gentlemen are delegated to solicit subscriptions. Only 10 per cent of the subscriptions will be collected until such time as Chicago has been actually selected and the time arrives for making preparations for the convention. Should some other city be chosen the remainder will not be called for. It will be noticed that the movers have gone into the Republican ranks in one instance and taken in Mr. John B. Drake, of the Grand Pacific, presumably from the fact that he so prominently represents the hotel interests.

THAT ELGIN POST-OFFICE.

CONGRESSMAN ELLWOOD GOES TO WASHINGTON TO HAVE A CHANCE TO THINK.

Congressman Reuben Ellwood left yesterday afternoon for Washington, and it is supposed that his departure was hastened by his anxiety to get rid of the importunities of the various applicants for the vacant Elgin Post-Office. The lot of this gentleman for the last few days has not been a happy one. Delegation after delegation has swooped down upon him and urged him to save the party in Kane County by making the right appointment. Whichever way he moves, certain to incur the displeasure of a powerful faction, the portly Congressman is not an object of envy, and he realizes it. Said he yesterday: "This is a nasty fight, and I don't see how I can satisfy everybody. Both Messrs. Hunter and Heinze are good men, and both are strongly indorsed by some of Elgin's best citizens. I shall get away from the wrangle and think quietly over it, and then conclude what had best be done."

State Senator Evans, of Aurora, left on the same train.

AN INDIAN BATTLE.

Bloody Combat Between Chippewas and Pottawatomies in Wisconsin—Five of the Participants Killed.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 9.—[Special]—A dispatch received here tonight from Wausau states that news has just been received of a bloody fight between bands of Chippewa and Pottawatomie Indians belonging to reservations in this State. The fight took place within the borders of what is known on the map as the Township of Hull. A short time ago a band of Pottawatomies and Menominees were encamped for a time in that section. The camp was moved and subsequently a band of Chippewas encamped in the same place. The difficulty began when two ponies belonging to the Chippewas strayed away into the camp of the other Indians and were shot. The Chippewas assumed a hostile attitude, which resulted in one of their number being shot by one of the Pottawatomies. A few days later the two bands met in a bloody fight, in which five of the combatants were killed. No further particulars have been received in regard to the affair.

A BLACK SHEEP.

The Son of a Peoria Millionaire Arrested for Forgery.

A millionaire's son is in the custody of the police for forgery. Nathan Schwabacher, 26 years old, is the oldest child of Henry Schwabacher, a wholesale liquor-dealer of Peoria, Ill. April 24, 1883, young Schwabacher took dinner at Smith & Howe's restaurant, No. 336 State street, in payment for which he tendered a check for $25 upon the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank. The check was in favor of one G. M. Hickey, and was signed Grommes & Ulrich, wholesale liquor-dealers, Nos. 174 and 176 Madison street. It was indorsed by Schwabacher. The check was accepted, and the balance, some $20, was paid Schwabacher in money. Upon presenting the check it was found to be a forgery. The holders of it placed it in a drawer where it remained. Last night Schwabacher visited the Park Theatre. To Mr. John Long, the proprietor, he represented him as a partner of Gilmore, the owner of the "Zoo," a variety hall at Indianapolis. He presented a check for $25 to Mr. Long. It was drawn upon the Chicago National Bank, and signed Grommes & Ulrich. Mr. Long suspected the check, and sent it to Smith & Howe, who Schwabacher said knew him. They recollected the former occasion when they were duped, and rang for a patrol-wagon. Schwabacher was locked up. He told a Tribune reporter that he had been perpetrating similar operations for a year in various towns. He was driven to it by his father, who refused to give him employment or money, because, he said, his father thought he (the son) made unreasonable demands upon the paternal exchequer. His wife, Lydia, he married in Beardstown about a year ago. He said his mother had aided him, but that he had no business.

Schwabacher is a thick-set, heavy-featured man, with red hair and a slight sandy mustache. He was well dressed and of gentlemanly address. At the conclusion of the interview he politely offered the reporter a cigaret, and begged gin not to hasten away.

A YOUNG FIEND.

The Remarkable Series of Crimes Committed by a Colored Boy but Fifteen Years Old.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—A depraved, vicious-looking colored boy named Alphonso Kell, 15 years of age, was in the dock of Judge Snell's court this morning for committing a series of atrocious deeds. He lives with his uncle, named Benjamin, who testified that about the 20th of last month the boy bought rat poison and a quantity of arsenic. When he went home he put the poison in three quarts of milk with the intention of poisoning the family, but failed in the attempt. Next day he put poison in a bucket of water, and eight children drank from the bucket and were taken with violent pains in the stomach, but all recovered. He also gave arsenic to the cattle, which made them sick and killed one pig. He sprinkled arsenic on Mrs. Benjamin's bread, but she discovered it and threw the bread away. He attempted to set fire to the barn, but the corn-shucks burned so slowly he thought he would be detected and put out the fire. Just before Christmas he attempted to cut the throat of one of the children while she was asleep, but she woke up just as he had his hand raised to cut her. He built a fire and called his aunt out to see it and then threw a handful of cartridges into the fire and ran away, hoping she would be killed by the explosion. The boy he started that while living in Baltimore he poisoned his mother and aunt, who died from the effects, and that one time he attempted to set his mother's house on fire. He also said that while in Baltimore he used to poison persons and cattle for spite. He will be examined as to his mental condition.

WAS SHE A WIFE?

A Suit Involving the Legality of a Common Law Marriage—Gen. Butler's Argument.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—A peculiar suit in equity was argued here by Gen. Benjamin F. Butler in the United States District Court today for the complainant, Sarah D. Mathewson, to recover dower on her husband's estate. She presented a copy of an agreement signed by her and her alleged husband twenty-five years ago, as follows:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 18, 1859.—This is to certify that Sarah E. C. Mathewson and Sarah D. Mathewson, both of Providence, R. I., do hereby acknowledge ourselves before the following witnesses to be man and wife.

H. C. MATHEWSON.
SARAH D. MATHEWSON.

Signed in the presence of A. A. Carpenter and N. J. Harton.

In the course of the argument it was claimed that, for cogent reasons, this marriage was agreed upon, the witness Harton being an ordained minister of the Gospel. After the marriage she kept it quiet by Mathewson's request, but lived with him right along. In 1867 Mathewson sold a valuable water-front lot, but did not have the complainant sign the deed. Later he became an invalid and prosperity deserted him. She waited upon him and sold all her jewelry, and when they became very reduced begged money and food from her friends. In 1878 Mathewson died, but before this he denied that the complainant was his wife. Gen. Butler claimed dower and an accounting to his client by the purchasers of the real estate in question for rents and profit.

The respondents denied that the marriage was valid, and therefore there were no dower rights. Gen. Butler claimed that the marriage was good at common law, and that if it was not allowed as legal then there could be very few legal marriages in Rhode Island since 1850, and thus the majority of children born in that time would be illegitimate. Judge Lowel reserved his decision.

REORGANIZATION.

Adoption of a Plan for the Reorganization of the Danville, Olney & Ohio River Road.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—The subscribers to the Corbin plan of reorganization for the Danville, Olney & Ohio River Railroad Company met today and formally adopted the plan presented, which provides for foreclosure, sale, and purchase in the interest of first-mortgage bond and certificate holders, represented by Charles G. Stevens, Austin Corbin, Isaac Fenno, John W. Carter, and Hales W. Suter. The new company will issue 75 per cent of income bonds for the present mortgage bonds, and 25 per cent in stock to the same, and also stock at par for all accrued interest. The amount of income bonds will therefore be $634,500. It is provided that the issue of stock shall not exceed $1,500,000. New first-mortgage thirty-year 6 per cent bonds will issue, not exceeding $500,000, for the purpose of paying off about $120,000 of Receiver's certificates and all existing claims and put the road into good condition. It was stated that Receiver Howard obtained permission from the court Nov. 24 for an issue of $20,000 more Receiver's certificates falling due in February next, making $120,000, as above stated. It was also stated that the Danville & Olney Equipment Company, of which Darwin E. Ware and Gamaliel Bradford are trustees, has made claim for $22,419 against the company in addition to the amount paid during the last year. It was also stated that the trustees under the mortgage had filed claims for services rendered amounting to over $12,000. The efforts for the removal of Receiver Howard will be continued.

FARM TOPICS.

Conclusion of the Sixth Annual Session of the Illinois Tilemakers' Association.

Essay on Drainage Laws by State-Senator Whiting—Instructive Paper by Prof. Morrow.

Proceedings of the Northern Illinois Merino-Sheep-Breeders' Association—Kansas Crops.

TILEMAKERS' CONVENTION.

STATE-SENATOR WHITING ON DRAINAGE LAWS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—The Tilemakers' Convention met here this morning in the House of Representatives, with 154 members present.

The first business of the session was the reading of a paper by State-Senator L. D. Whiting, of Tiskilwa, on drainage laws. In the course of his essay Mr. Whiting says:

Illinois is a good State as Nature made her, and drainage is destined to add wealth almost inestimable. Drainage is naturally divided into two classes:

1. Individual drainage, where the landowner has his own outlet independent of others.

2. Combined drainage, where one cannot drain without joining with others.

The smallest of these combined works is where two only are concerned. The Hickory Creek ditch, now in progress in Bureau and Henry Counties, is thirteen miles long, has a district of about 15,000 acres, owned by over seventy-five persons. For this class the Constitution has been twice amended and many elaborate laws have been enacted. In 1859 two special acts were passed for lands on the American Bottom. In 1865 a general act was passed. All these enactments were under the Constitution of 1848, which was silent on drainage, and the courts annulled most of these as unconstitutional. In 1870 the new Constitution was framed, containing a brief provision on drainage. Two elaborate laws on the main question were passed in 1879, and these with several amendments since made rest undisturbed on the statutes. One of these is generally known as the "Levee law," and the other as the "Farm-Drainage act." These laws relate to "combined drainage." "Individual drainage" was not discussed.

Early in the last session bills were introduced into each House to overturn a recent court decision. These were defeated, but late in the session there passed with much unanimity a bill of the following title, which became a law: "An act to permit owners of land to construct drains for agricultural purposes." Sec. 1 of this act reads as follows: "That the owner or owners of land in this State shall be permitted to construct drains for agricultural purposes only into any natural watercourse or any natural depression whereby the water will be carried into any natural watercourse, or any drain on the public highway, if the Road Commissioners consent thereto, for the purpose of securing proper drainage to such land, without being liable in damages therefor to any other person or persons or corporation." This was intended to establish the right of "individual drainage."

The few who stopped draining in deference to the court have resumed under shelter of the statute. If all violators should be prosecuted with vigor, tilemaking might decline, but courting would be lively.

Illinois being generally level, many of our inland streams waste a large amount of land by overflow and drift. Roads, crops, and bridges are insecure. This waste is growing worse year by year. Enough land could be reclaimed along the Kaskaskia, Little Wabash, Big Muddy, Saline, and Henderson to more than make a New England State.

Illinois is to be the favorit field for the ditcher and tilemaker. Invention has an inviting field and already foreshadows rich results. Your association, though a private one, touches the public interest very broadly. You reveal and make possible new sources of wealth, which promises to agriculture a new era of develo pment. You may do much to settle true principles and proper public policy, so that this great drainage enterprise may move along harmoniously. The lawmaker and the tilemaker are necessary factors in this grand march of improvement.

The paper elicited many expressions of satisfaction and approval, and a resolution was adopted appointing Senator Whiting of Tiskilwa, C. F. Mills of Springfield, C. G. Elliott of Tonica, Alexander McLean of Bardolph, and E. M. Pike of Chenoa a committee to draft a bill to be presented to the next Legislature for the improvement of the drainage laws.

The Hon. Fawcett Plumb, of Streator, presented a paper on ditching by machinery. The speaker concluded that ditching-machines are practicable.

DRAINAGE AS AN INVESTMENT.

In the afternoon the subject of "Farm Drainage as an Investment" was presented in a paper by Prof. G. E. Morrow, of the Illinois Industrial University. Following is an abstract of the paper:

Farm drainage makes land productive which before gave slight returns. It improves the quality of the crops produced, lessens the risk of total or partial loss by excessive rains or drouth or frost, enables the farmer to better apply labor to the land; in effect lengthens the season and greatly modifies its effects. Work in tile-draining land may be counted more truly a "permanent improvement than any other work done on the farm. In all ordinary cases the cost is fully returned in case of sale of the land. In many cases drainage makes lands productive which before were worse than useless—producing nothing, or next to nothing, yet having cost something and yearly taxed. Where one can secure Government land as a homestead or for $1.25 per acre, he had best let the tile-drainage alone for a time. Where good lands are worth $100 per acre one may perhaps wisely expend $50 per acre in drainage. Usually fairly drained wet lands are more productive than are lands naturally fairly dry. In the prairie soils of Illinois we are peculiarly fortunate in the far-reaching effects of even a single line of tile wisely laid.

From $30 to $70 per acre is readily paid for good farm lands in Illinois. An advance of $10 to $20, or more, per acre is readily paid for choice lands over the price at which inferior land can be obtained. Good common sense, fair intelligence, reasonable effort to inform himself of the experience of others, will enable any Illinois farmer to determine with reasonable accuracy how far it will be wise for him to invest in tile drainage. No one thing over which man has control has done so much for Illinois agriculture in the last half-dozen years as has tile drainage. For years to come there will be a good demand for tiles. The experience of thousands of farmers is being added to the arguments showing that farm drainage, sensibly done, has been, is, and will be a good investment.

THE OFFICERS.

The officers elected are as follows:

President—Edward M. Pike, of Chenoa.
Vice-President—Oscar Loy, of Monticello.
Secretary—D. W. Stookey, of Belleville.
Treasurer—James McCabe, of Rushville.

Adjourned to meet in Springfield the second Tuesday in January, 1885.

SHEEP-BREEDERS IN COUNCIL.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTHERN ILLINOIS MERINO ASSOCIATION.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—The sixth annual meeting of the Northern Illinois Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association was held in this city today. There was a good attendance and the proceedings were marked by harmony and enthusiasm. Much of the day's discussion was given over to a review of the tariff question. A communication from Columbus Delano, President of the National Wool-Growers' Association, asking for the association's aid in bringing about the restoration of the duties on imported wools as they were established by the act of 1867 was favorably entertained.

Thomas McD. Richards spoke on wool-growing and the merino as a mutton sheep. The idea that palatable mutton could not come from fine-wool sheep was erroneous.

Col. John S. Wilcox and Daniel Kelly spoke on the tariff question and Asa H. Crary read a paper in the same direction.

N. H. Richmond presented a paper on merinos.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

President—George E. Peck, Geneva.
Vice Presidents—Thomas McD. Richards, Woodstock, and Daniel Kelly, Hampton.
Secretary and Treasurer—W. C. Vandercook, Cherry Valley.

It was decided to hold the annual public sheep-shearing for the present year at Richmond, McHenry County, April 29 and 30.

KANSAS CROPS.

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—Secretary Sims, of the State Agricultural Board, today issued his report for the quarter ending Dec. 31, giving the acreage, product, and value of field crops for the year 1883. Concerning the two principal crops, wheat and corn, the Secretary says:

The reports of the legal and volunteer correspondents of the board Dec. 1 show that the estimate of July was below the truth. Now that the crop has all been thrashed and measured it is discovered that the yield is larger than was at first supposed. The yield in the wheat belt was also larger than was believed in July, the result in the great wheat counties of Harvey, Marion, McPherson, Sumner, Sedgwick, Dickinson, and Saline being fully as satisfactory as the large product of one year ago. The extreme western counties, where general agriculture has met with but little success at any time in their history, harvested a crop of wheat that paid for the seed and labor and left a small profit to the grower. Spring wheat, now reduced to a small breadth as compared with a few years back, met with more success in yield this year than has been had for several years, and has added materially to the gross product of the State.

The table by counties gives a yield as follows: Winter wheat, 28,958,884 bushels; spring wheat, 1,066,652 bushels. The total product, therefore, is 30,024,936 bushels, and the average yield is nineteen and one-fourth bushels. This is within five million bushels of the great crop of 1882.

The report for the month of September placed the yield of corn at 190,365,287 bushels, or an average of 40.9 bushels per acre. The average yield of the area planted was materially reduced in the northwestern counties by a total destruction of the crop on the low river and creek bottoms, there being serious overflows in this section. The uplands in the region mentioned, contrary to the usual result, have raised by far a better quality of grain than was raised in the bottoms, and in some localities produced a larger average yield per acre. The yield in the southern portion of the eastern tier is not only large, but the quality is superior. The counties on the southern tier and those adjoining have harvested a phenomenal crop of corn, it being much heavier and of a better quality than ever grown before in this region. The area in the northern counties was injured by the dry weather of September. Many fields that were estimated before harvest at sixty and seventy bushels turned out but forty and forty-five. However, the quality in this section is fully up to expectation, and altogether the crop is a satisfactory and remunerative one. The estimate of September has been reduced to 182,084,526 bushels, or an average yield of 39.13 per acre. Although this final estimate of the corn crop is less by 24,000,000 bushels than what we could reasonably have hoped for earlier in the season, it is yet large enough to place Kansas among the leading corn-producing States of the Union, both as to quantity raised and the average yield per acre.

THE RANGE OF PRICES.

A Table Showing the Range of Fluctuations in Prices of Leading Commodities for Eleven Years.

The following table shows the average prices of leading articles in this market for eleven years past, on a currency basis. These are not the lowest and highest prices touched in that period, but the table presents a fairer view of the variations in nominal value than would an attempt to record the minor fluctuations. The figures represent dollars per barrel for pork, per ton for coal and pig-iron, per 1,000 feet for lumber, and per 100 pounds for live stock. They represent cents per bushel for grain and flaxseed, per yard for prints and muslins, and per pound for most other articles:

	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.
Spring wheat	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Corn	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Oats	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rye	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Barley	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Pork (bbl)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Lard	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Short ribs	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dressed hogs	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cheese	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sugar, A	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coffee, Rio	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Tea	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Molasses, New Orleans	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rice	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Syrup	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Flour	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Potatoes	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Butter	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Eggs	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal, anthracite	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal, bituminous	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Pig-iron	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Lumber	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Prints	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bleached muslin	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sheeting	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cattle	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sheep	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hogs	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Gold	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Emmor T. Webb.

Emmor T. Webb, Principal of the Pullman School, of District No. 2, Lake and Hyde Park, died at his residence in Englewood at noon yesterday, of pneumonia.

Mr. Webb was a graduate of the Cook County Normal School, and has taught school for the last ten years—seven years in District No. 2. He was an enthusiast in his profession and entered heartily into school-work. He had a number of pet theories which always made friends for him wherever he went, one of them was the teaching of stenography to those of his pupils who desired to take up the study, and he spent many hours of his own time in teaching and encouraging them. At the close of the last school term he gave an exhibition of the handiwork of his pupils, at which were exhibited samples of sewing, bread-making, knitting, mechanical work of all kinds, drawing, writing—in fact, anything of a child's own make which would encourage the children and please the parents. Mr. Webb has been a resident of Englewood for the last nine years. He leaves a wife and two children.

William M. Cooley.

William M. Cooley died at his residence in this city Tuesday night after a brief illness. The deceased was a well-known stock salesman, doing business at the yards, and a member of the firm of Gregory, Cooley & Co., with which he had been connected for four years. He had been a resident of Chicago for many years, and for a long time was with the old wholesale grocery-house of Ewing, Briggs & Co. He was born in Cayuga County, New York, and was 44 years of age. He was a brother to H. H. Cooley, of Gregory, Cooley & Co., and of the late Capt. C. G. Cooley, of the Mercantile Battery. Among his business associates he sustained a high reputation for straightforward and honorable ways.

The Hon. Charles T. Griffin.

ATCHISON, Kas., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—At 2 o'clock today the Hon. Charles T. Griffin, late member of the Legislature, County-Attorney, and present City Attorney, died of congestion of the lungs suddenly. His funeral takes place tomorrow.

[He was born in Farmington, Fulton County, Ill., in 1848, and was highly esteemed as a jurist.]

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Arrived, the Devonia, from Glasgow; the Scythia, from Liverpool; and Canada, from Havre.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 9.—Arrived, the British Crown, from Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Jan. 9.—Arrived, the Furnessia, from New York.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Arrived out, the Gallego and Marion, from New Orleans, and Hanoverian, from Portland.

FRANK JAMES SERIOUSLY ILL.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.,

NEW YORK.

Death from Exposure of Lieut. Augur After Escaping from an Asylum.

A Strong Corner in Union Pacific—A Dead Banker's Disposition of His Millions.

Arrival of the American Bishops—Pleuro-Pneumonia Discussed—Delmonico Still Missing.

LIEUT. AUGUR.

AFTER ESCAPING FROM A LUNATIC ASYLUM HE DIES ON THE STREET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—[Special.]—Lieut. John P. J. E. Augur, of the United States Navy, was found dead at 7 o'clock this morning on the Western boulevard at One hundred and Seventh street, having some hours previous made his escape from the Bloomingdale Asylum, of which he had been an inmate for a short time. Death had evidently resulted from exposure to the terrible storm raging at the time of his escape. Lieut. Augur was but 31 years of age. He was a son of Brig.-Gen. Christopher C. Augur, now commanding the Department of Missouri, with headquarters at Leavenworth, Kas. He had been in the service since 1870. He served last year on board the Yantic during her cruise in the Arctic regions, and the privations and fatigue which he endured during this dangerous and arduous service caused serious nervous prostration. This was accompanied by spells of violent excitement. His condition became so deplorable that his friends fearing that he would destroy himself concluded to place him under restraint. He was taken to the Bloomington Asylum the 4th ult. During his stay at the asylum Lieut. Augur had been rational most of the time, but had had a number of violent spells, during which it required the combined efforts of four able-bodied attendants to restrain him. He was a man of splendid physique and great muscular development. Previous to Saturday night he had no sleep for forty-eight hours, and was in a highly excitable condition. A few minutes before 3 o'clock this morning the attendant physician was in Lieut. Augur's room. The patient was lying quietly on bed apparently endeavoring to compose himself to sleep. Fifteen minutes later the watchman returned to the room and found its occupant had disappeared. He had torn off the iron bars guarding the window and had jumped to the ground. He had gone out into the pelting storm attired simply in a night-shirt. The attendants were roused, and all who could be spared started out to make a search of the ground. It was very dark and raining heavily, and there was a thick fog. To make his escape from the inclosure it had been necessary for him to scale two picket fences.

Failing to find the escaped patient in the grounds of the asylum, information was sent to the West One-Hundred-and-Thirty-Fifth Street Police Station, and the reserve police were turned out to assist in the search. At 7 o'clock in the morning a policeman discovered the dead body of Lieut. Augur lying on the sidewalk on the west side of the boulevard near One Hundred and Seventh street. The body was cold, and it was evident that death had occurred at least two hours previously. It is supposed that the unfortunate patient, after making his escape from the asylum, wandered about in the storm until he succumbed to exhaustion and fell in the street, dying from exposure to the chilling storm. Lieut. Augur was born in this State, but was appointed to Annapolis from Ohio. He entered the service Sept. 25, 1866.

RELATIVES ON THEIR WAY EAST.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Jan. 9.—Gen. Augur and his son, Lieut. C. Augur, left tonight for Bloomingdale, N. Y., called there by the death of Lieut. John Augur, who escaped from the asylum at that point and froze to death.

UNION PACIFIC.

A STRONG CORNER IN THE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—[Special.]—It is said there is a strong corner in Union Pacific stock. When the bears held undisputed sway Union Pacific was one of the vulnerable points at which they hammered most vigorously. It fell 6 point by point until it hugged 70. About this time an enterprising gossip suddenly discovered that Mr. Sage was heavily long of Union Pacific, and that the sanguine bears were unloading onto him on his "puts" in bales. He was said to be over $1,000,000 behind on his operation and to be in a sadly contemplative humor. The ticker then marked 71¾. Today the last quotation on the tape was 77⅝. Mr. Sage smiled even more grimly. If, as was alleged, he held 200,000 shares he was a million and a quarter richer in a week. He did not hold half that amount. Of all stocks sold short by the bears during the extended period of weakness, Union Pacific was most heavily sold. The short interest has been, it is said, as heavy as 400,000 shares. Meanwhile, Mr. Gould has been busily buying it up at the low prices current. Mr. Sage also has kept his stock and added to it. When the company's registry books came to be balanced it was found that the amount of stock in brokers' hands was surprisingly small. In fact, it is said that not over 75,000 shares could be bought for delivery. Mr. Gould is said to have had 35,000 shares transferred to his name since the books closed. Mr. W. J. Hutchinson has been engineering the "deal" for him.

THE BEARS MAKE A DISCOVERY.

There was excitement on 'Change today when the bears realized their position and made a rush to cover. Among those most heavily interested were Messrs. Addison Cammack and Charles F. Woerishoeffer. They bought freely and put out seller 60 options again. Ninety thousand shares were bought, or a third of the entire business of the day. The price quickly jumped three points. It was reported this evening that the stock would be put up to 85, and possibly 90. The loaned stock, which is of large amount, will, it is said, be called in, which if done will create a bear panic, and might advance the price ten or fifteen points. Mr. Gould has already $500,000 profit, but is determined to make it over $1,000,000 before he is done. Today was regarded as only the beginning of the squeeze.

GOOD MANAGEMENT.

As a corner the operation is regarded as one of the best managed undertaken for a long time. There is scarce any doubt but it will be carried through to a most successful culmination. Union Pacific has become the leader of the market. Traders on the floor now go first to look at its quotation, and then make up their minds whether to buy or sell other things for a stop.

To add to the nervousness of the bears, a great many "seller 60" options made in November are coming due, and these must be taken care of at once. Brokers not concerned in the deal on either side unite in regarding it as a successful corner. F. M. Lockwood regarded the contest between Mr. Gould and the bears as well worth watching. So far the former was a long way ahead, while the bears were scratching gravel. They cannot stem the strong buying, and he thought it looked as if a bear panic was in store for the shorts.

A MILLIONAIRE'S BEQUESTS.

WILL OF THE LATE JULIUS HALLGARTEN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—[Special.]—The will of the late Julius Hallgarten, the wealthy banker who died in Davos, Switzerland, last Monday, was offered for probate here today. The will was dated July 9, 1883, and the estimated value of the estate is $3,000,000. The testator leaves to his wife his residence, household furniture, paintings, etc., and $100,000 in money or securities, and to his widow for the support of herself and the testator's son, Albert, during the latter's minority, the income of $250,000. The principal is to be paid to the young man in installments of $100,000 each annually, beginning with his 23d birthday. The money from which his mother's income is derived is also to go to the testator's son at the death of his mother. If he should die without issue before attaining his 30th birthday his share of the property is to go to the following institutions, after his wife, if she should marry, is provided for: The President and Fellows of Yale College, Harvard College, Columbia College, New York Free Circulating Library, American Museum of Natural History, Nursery and Child's Hospital, Mount Sinai Hospital, German Hospital, New York Infant Asylum, President and Trustees of Williams College, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Cornell University, each institution to have one-twelfth.

OTHER BEQUESTS.

Other bequests are made as follows: To Oscar E. Hallgarten, a nephew, $100,000; Edward Goldschmidt, of Mainz, Germany, a cousin, $10,000; Prof. Felix Adler, lecturer of the Society of Ethical Culture, $3,000; Theodore Thomas, musician, $5,000; Albert Nordheimer, a brother-in-law of the testator, Toronto, Canada, $15,000; Edwin C. Philbrick, Cashier in the employ of the firm of Hallgarten & Co., $10,000; Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., $50,000; University of the City of New York, $50,000; Hahnemann Hospital, $3,000; New York Society for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled, $1,000; Nursery and Child's Hospital, $1,000; Children's Aid Society, $5,000; Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, $3,000; Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, $2,000; Sheltering Arms, $3,000; Newsboys' Lodging-House, $5,000; Five Points House of Industry, $2,000; Howard Home for Little Wanderers, $3,000; Colored Orphan Asylum, $2,000; Colored Home for the Aged and Indigent, $2,000; Mount Sinai Hospital, $10,000; Hebrew Benevolent Orphan Asylum Society, $5,000; New York Homeopathic College and Dispensary, $2,000; Home for Incurables, $2,000; New York Infant Asylum, $2,000; Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, $2,000; and Relief Society of the Society of Ethical Culture, $5,000. The residue of the estate is left to the testator's son Albert, and in the event of his death to the testator's nephew, Walter N. Hallgarten.

THE AMERICAN BISHOPS.

THEIR ARRIVAL FROM ROME.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—[Special.]—Among the passengers who arrived on the Scythia today were Archbishop Corrigan; Bishop O'Hara, of Harrisburg; the Rt.-Rev. T. A. Becker, of Wilmington, Del.; the Very-Rev. Dr. Corcoran, theologian of the Catholic seminary at Overbrook, near Baltimore, and who has had the title of Monsignor conferred upon him during his visit to the Holy See; the Rev. Thomas F. Coffey, of Scranton; and the Rev. George Kelly, of Wilmington. All of them have been in attendance upon the meetings recently held in Rome. Scarcely had the gang-plank been secured when the prelates were surrounded by the clergymen who had assembled to receive them.

Mgr. Corcoran was questioned about the many rumors which had been made public concerning the scope of business before the meeting of Bishops at Rome. "Yes," the Monsignor said, "and some of the authors of these rumors know nothing at all about the matter. Nothing came before us but what pertains to the church, to doctrine, morals, etc.—nothing besides." "Was the time fixed for the holding of the National Council of Bishops here?" "It was not." "Were the questions formulated which will come before that council?" "They were not. So much may be said to the public. These matters will be talked over by the Bishops here; they make a considerable body; we were but few in Rome."

Archbishop Corrigan was asked this evening whether the troubles in Ireland were touched upon at the conference of Archbishops in Rome, to which he replied: "You may say [this with great emphasis] that neither the Irish question nor any political question whatsoever was even so much as mentioned during our deliberations. We went to Rome to mind our own business, and had nothing to do with politics. Our business is with the spiritual lives of the people. O, no," said the Archbishop, relaxing into a smile again, "we took no dynamite to Rome and brought none home with us."

The Archbishop was asked whether the question of parochial schools in America had been discussed. The Archbishop laughed it off as he said: "I saw a copy of a paper on the steamer yesterday in which I read the letter of the eccles astic that was cabled from Rome stating that the convention had recommended the establishment of schools in this country upon the mediæval plan, whatever that may mean. Now, neither mediæval schools nor anything else belonging to the middle ages came up before the convention. The word 'mediæval' was not, I think, once used."

"But you did consider the question of parochial schools here, did you not?"

"Yes, we discussed it in the same way that it has been discussed before."

"Was any new or important action taken concerning the schools?"

The Archbishop replied in the negative, and to further questions as to the subjects which had been before the convention or what was done about them he said it would not be proper for him to speak.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES DISCUSSED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—[Special.]—A conference was held today in the rooms of the Brooklyn Board of Health for the purpose of discussing the question of the prevention of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cattle. Health-Commissioner Raymond presided. Among those in attendance were the Hon. Erastus Brooks, of the State Board of Health; Prof. Law, of the United States Treasury Cattle Commission; Dr. D. Whitley, of East Norwich, Long Island; Dr. C. C. Munsell, of the New York Health Department; and D. A. N. Ball. The Chairman read a paper by Dr. McLean indorsing the process of innoculation for meeting the disease. In the debate that followed Prof. Law, Mr. J. W. Gadster of Philadelphia, Dr. Hopkins of Wyoming, Dr. Whitley, and Dr. Ball participated. At the conclusion of the debate resolutions offered by Prof. Law and seconded by Dr. Patens, to the effect that the conference "petition Congress to appropriate a sufficient amount of money to stamp out contagious pleuro-pneumonia and provide for the appointment of a number of veterinarians to inspect all herds in infected districts, to indemnify owners for cattle slaughtered by the Government, and to forbid the movement of all cattle out of any infected State which will not take measures to stamp out the disease," were passed. The conference adjourned after appointing a committee to present the resolutions at a meeting to be held in Washington tomorrow on the same subject.

THE OYSTER BAY TRAGEDY.

CONDITION OF THE VICTIMS—ARRESTS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The excitement over the attempted murder and robbery of James C. Townsend and wife Monday night at Oyster Bay, L. I., becomes more intense as the news spreads through the surrounding villages, and early this morning, notwithstanding the storm and almost impassable condition of the roads, wagons and sleighs were pouring into town.

The condition of the victims is less favorable. Mr. Townsend is still unconscious, while his wife is occasionally conscious. Another arrest was made last night. William Appleford, a white man, living in Pine Hollow, a colored settlement near the village, was seen the day of the outrage wearing a pair of overalls similar to those found with blood-stains on them near Townsend's house, and was also drunk in the neighborhood in company with a strange cross-eyed man, who left the village yesterday morning, and whose description was telegraphed through Long Island and arrest ordered. Appleford denies any knowledge of the affair, except what he has heard.

The people generally express surprise at the arrest of Simon Rappalee, the colored man, because of his general good character for the forty years that he has resided at Oyster Bay. The fact, however, that Mrs. Townsend has been a remarkably clear-headed woman and her repeated statements that "Simon Rappalee did it" are taken as being the truth. It is stated by the officers that just after the Maybee tragedy. Mrs. Townsend, in referring to the attack upon old Mr. Maybee and his inability to identify his assailant by reason of his blindness, said that, should any one attack her, her first thought would be to fix the face of the assailant in her mind.

A gold watch was taken from Mr. Townsend's pocket, and all the money in the house is gone. The different rooms appear to have been thoroughly ransacked. Bertha Rappalee, the wife of the colored prisoner, says her husband did not leave the house after coming home at 5 p. m. Monday until he was arrested yesterday morning. She also confirms the statement that he has not had overalls for three years past.

TRANSPORTATION INTERESTS.

OREGON & TRANSCONTINENTAL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—[Special.]—Mr. Fabbri's resignation as a Director of the Oregon & Transcontinental was confirmed today. The reason for his resignation is said to be the contemplated placing of a loan by his firm, Drexel, Morgan & Co., for the "O. T." The reason, however, is thought to be a singular one, as J. P. Morgan, of the same firm, is a Director of the Northern Pacific, and yet the firm placed the two loans of that company. The real reason is that Mr. Fabbri is about to take a year's rest in Europe. Mr. Fabbri's successor will be Mr. James G. Higginson. The reported discovery of additional liabilities of the "O. T." amounting to $1,500,000 is positively denied by Mr. Fabbri, Vice-President Thomas, and Mr. Horace White.

WEST SHORE.

Mr. Henry Villard cut the last cord that bound him to Wall street today by withdrawing from the Directory of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railway Company, the Directors of which held their annual meeting today. He was not alone in abandoning this enterprise, for Mr. Charles Lanier, Charles Paine, and R. T. Wilson also withdrew. Gen. Winslow said today that the withdrawal of Messrs. Lanier, Paine, and Wilson was not significant of any change of policy or of any dissatisfaction. The report that Mr. Vanderbilt is buying up the stock and bonds of the West Shore is still repeated. But Mr. Vanderbilt is reported as saying that he had declined the control of the West Shore, and that the latter is not taking a ton of freight away from the Central.

WAGE-WORKERS.

THE STRIKING CARPET-WEAVERS ENCOURAGED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—[Special.]—The long fight of the carpet-weavers employed by Higgins & Co. against a reduction of 10 per cent in their wages bids fair to terminate in a qualified victory for the employés. Saturday last the firm invited a committee from the weavers to call with the view of effecting a settlement. Higgins & Co. stated that they were willing to leave the whole matter to a board of arbitration. The proposition was not considered satisfactory, and the committee asked for information as to the terms the firm intended to propose through their arbitrator. The firm said they were willing to forego the reduction of 10 per cent, but they claimed the privilege of drawing up a new schedule of rates. According to this schedule some of the weavers who have been receiving large wages were to suffer a reduction of from 3 to 4 per cent, while those hands who had hitherto been receiving poor pay would be given an increase amounting to from 6 to 8 per cent. The committee notified the firm that it was willing to arbitrate upon this basis. Higgins & Co. then requested that the strikers should return to work pending the decision of the Board of Arbitration. The committee reported the result of this conference at the mass-meeting of the strikers today, and recommended that the latter should return to work Monday, and this was acceded to.

RAPID TRANSIT.

THE NEW YORK COMMISSIONERS EN ROUTE TO CHICAGO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—[Special.]—The Rapid Transit Commissioners left this morning for Chicago to examine the system of operation and construction of the National Cable Railway Company's roads. A Pullman palace-car of the Pennsylvania Railroad was chartered to convey the Commissioners to their destination. The party consisted of Daniel D. Smith, President of the Rapid-Transit Commission; E. R. Livermore, Thomas E. Stewart, Abraham L. Earle, George H. Byrd, Gen. E. L. Viele, W. S. Williams, M. F. Powers, Dr. George Stewart, Prof. E. T. Cox, Robert I. Sloan, Engineer of the Manhattan Railway Company; Mr. Louis A. De Cunha, Col. Thomas Knox, Mr. R. L. Ogden, and Findlay Anderson. A number of prominent property-owners of Pittsburg and Philadelphia will accompany the party. Upon their arrival in Chicago the Commissioners will be met by Mr. William Shinn, who will conduct them through the Pullman Palace-Car Works and accompany the party on their tour of inspection. The party will put up at the Grand Pacific Hotel. They will return to New York City Saturday night.

DISGRACEFUL DEBAUCH.

A WAKE ATTENDED BY A HILARIOUS CROWD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Mrs. Margaret A. Meuro, of Clifton, Staten Island, died Saturday night, aged 71 years. She had for many years kept a small grogshop on St. Mary's avenue. Some rough neighbors went in to attend the wake. They emptied the barrels, kegs, and demi-Johns of alcoholic spirits until the revelry became excessive. During the debauch the coffin was thrown from the table and the body rolled out upon the floor, where it remained until some neighbors dispersed the company and restored order. In the same village, some time ago, a wake was held over Timothy Coffey's remains, when the assembly became so hilarious that they took the corpse from the coffin, propped it against the wall with pickets that were pulled from a near-by fence, and stuck a pipe in the dead man's mouth.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

RUMOR THAT JOHN SHERMAN WAS OFFERED AND DECLINED THE PRESIDENCY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—[Special.]—Rumor in Wall street was busy today with the Presidency of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Members of the committee appointed to nominate a successor to Mr. Villard say that they have not held any meetings as yet, and that no man has been determined upon for the vacant place. A belief prevailed among railroad men, however, that the position was indirectly offered to the Hon. John Sherman, and by him declined. The name of Austin Corbin has been used frequently in this connection of late, but Mr. Corbin's friends say that he has already got enough on his hands to keep him busy.

KILLED WHILE AT WORK.

Slaughter of Laborers by a Train While Shoveling Snow from a Railroad Track.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 9.—Brinton Station, on the Pennsylvania Road, eight miles east of this city, was the scene this evening of a terrible accident, which resulted in instantly killing two men and seriously injuring five others, one of whom has since died. All day a large force of men had been employed on the Pittsburg Division of the Pennsylvania Road clearing snow from the track. At a cut just east of Brinton some fifteen or twenty men were engaged. This evening about 5 o'clock, when the Walls accommodation suddenly rounded the bend at Brinton, and before all the men could get out of the cut they were run down. The train was stopped as quickly as possible and backed to the scene of the accident, where a terrible sight met the gaze of the passengers and trainmen. The dead and dying were scattered along the track for fifty yards. The bodies of two men were found badly mangled and life already extinct. Five others were badly injured and one has since died in the hospital. The names of the killed are not known, as the men were only engaged today, and were not even known by their fellow-workmen. The injured are as follows: Frank Callia, 27 years, single; back hurt; dangerous. Herman Sands, 30 years, single; right leg broken. Frank Chilli, 28 years, married; dangerous scalp wound and left knee and arm fractured. John Fisher, 30 years, single; right knee fractured. Unknown, back hurt; unconscious when found; died in the hospital. After the accident men crawled out of the snow in all directions, and it is not unlikely that the bodies of others may be discovered. The accident was caused by the failure of the men to have a lookout to warn them of the approach of trains, and as it was dark and a locomotive was standing near by with steam escaping it was impossible to hear or see the train coming.

LATER.—The name of one of the killed was Jacob Heidelberger, aged 28. He was found wedged between bumpers so tight that it was difficult to extricate the body without tearing it to pieces. It is now known that twenty-five men were working in the cut at the time of the accident, and all have been accounted for.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

The Annual Report of the President, Which Deals Largely with the Subject of Athletic Sports.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 9.—The annual report of the President of Harvard College shows a considerable decrease in the number of students from the New England States and a remarkable increase in attendance from the Middle States. There is an endowment of $100,000 intended for a law school.

Intercollegiate contests in athletic sports demand, says the President, further regulation by agreement of the colleges whose students take part in them. They are degrading to both players and spectators if conducted with brutality or in a tricky and jockeying spirit, and they become absurd if some competitors employ trainers and play with professional players while others do not. The authorities of Harvard are in favor of forbidding college clubs or crews to employ trainers, play or row with "professionals," or compete with clubs or crews who adopt either of these practices. They are opposed to all money-making at intercollegiate contests, and to the acceptance of money or gratuitous service from railroads or hotels, and therefore to all exhibitions or contests which are deliberately planned so as to attract the multitude and thereby increase the gate-money. In short, they believe college sports should be conducted as amusements for amateurs and not as a business for professional players.

The Treasurer's report shows general investments, $4,625,000, giving an income of $248,000. Subscriptions to found new funds or increase old ones were made during the year of nearly $100,000, while gifts for immediate use amount to $63,000.

PORK-PACKING.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—The January preliminary report of pork-packing in the West, shows for all points to date from Nov. 1 a total of 3,845,000 hogs, against 4,025,000 a year ago—a deficiency of 180,000 hogs to date. The estimates for the entire season foot up 6,085,000 hogs against 6,185,000 last year.

RAILROADS.

The Union Pacific Hurls a Firebrand into the Transcontinental Association.

Its Notice of Withdrawal Significant of an Early Smash—The Burlington's Backers.

Renewed Efforts to Prevent a Western Passenger-Rate War—Lackawanna Ruled Out.

The Transcontinental Association Troubles—The Union Pacific's Withdrawal.

The anxiously-looked for meeting of the Transcontinental Association did not come off until 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The delay was due to the failure of Mr. Stubbs, of the Central Pacific, and Mr. Hughes and Mr. Nims, of the Rio Grande, to get here before noon. All the roads in the association were represented. There were present J. C. Stubbs and Thomas Goodman, Central Pacific; S. H. H. Clark, P. P. Sheiby, C. S. Stebbins, and J. W. Morse, Union Pacific; J. F. Goddard, W. F. White, and George P. Harris, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé; A. S. Hughes and F. C. Nims, Denver & Rio Grande; T. J. Potter and Thomas Miller, Burlington & Missouri River; John Muir, J. M. Hannaford, and C. S. Fee, Northern Pacific; R. S. Hayes, George W. Olds, R. C. Townsend, and France Chandler, Texas & Pacific; the Southern Pacific and Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio were represented by Messrs. Stubbs and Goodman, of the Central Pacific. Mr. George W. Ristine, Commissioner, was also present.

Commissioner Ristine stated that the principal object for which he had called the meeting was to consider rules and regulations for the government of the association's affairs.

Mr. Clark, of the Union Pacific, said there was no use in considering the rules and regulations until matters of more vital importance had been adjusted. These matters were of such a nature that they might result in the breaking up of the association, and in such an event there would be no use in adopting rules and regulations. In the first place, the Union Pacific desired that immediate action be taken upon the proposition to extend the territory of the association east to Chicago, and action was also necessary regarding the admission of the St. Louis & San Francisco into the association. Mr. Clark therefore introduced a resolution inviting the Rock Island, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Northwestern, Missouri Pacific, Wabash, Burlington, and Chicago & Alton to participate in the proceedings regarding their admission into the association.

This called forth an animated debate. The Burlington was willing to take up the matter at once, and prepared to vote upon it, and to vote, too, against the extension of the territory. Most of the other roads, however, were opposed to immediate action, and asked until today. They thought the rules and regulations for the government of the association submitted by the Commissioner should first be considered, as the meeting had been called for that purpose. Action on Mr. Clark's resolution was finally deferred until today, and it was decided to go on with the consideration of the rules and regulations.

Mr. Clark said he would have nothing to do with the latter until his propositions had been acted upon, and then retired from the meeting. General Freight Agent P. P. Shelby, of the Union Pacific, however, remained and participated in the consideration of the rules on behalf of his road. Beyond this nothing was done. But little headway was made, and their consideration will probably take up most of the time of today's meeting, so that it is doubtful whether Mr. Clark's propositions can then be taken up.

The indications still point strongly to the dissolution of the transcontinental pool. It is evident that those opposed to the Union Pacific's proposition are working to gain time, hoping that something may turn up that will prevent the threatened disruption of the pool. A little hope remains, however, that a breaking up of the pool can be averted. The Union Pacific seems to be determined to withdraw from the association if the roads between Chicago and the Missouri River are not admitted. Its officials say that by the new agreement with the Rock Island, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Northwestern, and Wabash the roads have virtually become a part of the Union Pacific, having the rate-making power on west-bound business. In order to place the responsibility for cutting rates, if any cutting were done, it was necessary that these roads should be members of the association, as otherwise the Union Pacific would be held responsible, and it did not mean to assume such responsibility.

As stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the Burlington, Rio Grande, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and Northern Pacific are strongly opposed to the extension of the territory of the pool from the Missouri River to Chicago, and they declare that they will not vote for the proposition under any consideration, because it would make the pool too large and cumbersome. Under these circumstances, it is hard to see how a rupture on this point can be avoided.

It is claimed by the opponents of the scheme that this question has been raised for the simple purpose of giving the Union Pacific an opportunity to withdraw from the combination. The Union Pacific, it is claimed, has various other reasons for wishing to get out of the Transcontinental Association. Chief among these is the refusal of the St. Louis & San Francisco to become a party to the California pooling agreement. When the agreement was made it was understood that the St. Louis & San Francisco would join. Thus far, however, this road has failed to do so, and it is claimed that it has been and still is cutting the rates, to the great injury of the Union Pacific. At a meeting held at Topeka Nov. 8 General-Manager Clark stated that his road would not be a party to the agreement any longer if the St. Louis & San Francisco did not join. It is claimed by the Union Pacific people that at that meeting they gave the required ninety-days' notice of withdrawal from the association, which notice was to be withdrawn if the St. Louis & San Francisco joined before the expiration of that time. The Union Pacific now claims that according to that notice the Transcontinental pool expires Feb. 8. Some of the other roads, however, insist that they know nothing of such notice having been given, and say that the Union Pacific must now give ninety days' notice if it means to withdraw. The assertion of the Union Pacific people that they did give the required ninety-days' notice at the Topeka meeting Nov. 8 is backed up by Mr. H. M. Hoxie, of the Texas Pacific, who presided at that meeting. It would appear from this that the Union Pacific's principal grievance is the refusal of the St. Louis & San Francisco to join the association, and that as early as Nov. 8 it had made up its mind to withdraw. The hopes of the other roads that, even if the Union Pacific should decide now to withdraw from the association, it will remain in existence ninety days longer, and that in the meantime something might happen that would then prevent a dissolution of the pool, are not likely to be realized, as the Union Pacific will no doubt insist that, according to the notice of Nov. 8, it ceases to be a member of the pool Feb. 8 next.

Among the other reasons for the Union Pacific's desire to withdraw from the association is the one that by the establishment of the headquarters of the Commissioner at San Francisco the Central Pacific has all the advantages. The Central Pacific alone has access to the books and papers. The other roads are too far away to enable them to examine books and accounts in case they should deem it necessary. Paragraph 15 of the agreement provides:

Said Commissioner shall be promptly supplied at the close of each day's business with a legible impression copy of the way-bills for all freight covered by this agreement, and shall be supplied by each of the parties hereto with such other statistics and statements as he may desire as to the business done by them and covered by this agreement.

Owing to the length of time required for such documents to reach San Francisco this section, it is claimed, cannot be carried out. Documents are likely to be lost in transit, and mistakes cannot be rectified without tedious delay and trouble. The headquarters of the Commissioner, it is claimed, ought to be in Chicago, which is most centrally located, but in any event the Commissioner's office should not be west of the Missouri River. The Union Pacific seems to be of the opinion that the association, as now organized, works greatly to the injury of its interests, and, unless it is reorganized as it proposes, it can no longer remain a member of it.

The Burlington Urged to Stand Firm.

The encouraging letters the Burlington is receiving daily from shippers and merchants in the West urging it to stand firm against the demands of the Union Pacific combination have made the managers of that road more determined than ever to make no concessions whatever to the combination and to resist all offers for a compromise. The Burlington yesterday received a copy of the following resolution unanimously adopted Saturday last at a full meeting of the Lincoln (Neb.) Board of Trade:

Resolved, That the Lincoln Board of Trade desires to express its satisfaction with the stand taken by you on the pool question and to urge you to maintain it, believing you will have the support not only of the business-men of Lincoln, but of the South Platte country. This board heartily indorses the sentiments expressed by a portion of the business-men of this city in a dispatch to you this day. The independent action taken by you will remove much of the unrest from the minds of the people and prevent unfriendly legislation to railroad interests in the future.

More Efforts to Stop the War on Western Passenger Rates.

The prompt action of General Passenger Agent Charlton, of the Alton, and General Passenger Agent St. John, of the Rock Island, in reducing east-bound passenger rates from Kansas City to the same amount as the reduction made in west-bound rates by the Eastern trunk lines has had the effect of bringing the representatives of the various Western roads together once more to devise means by which a general war on passenger rates between Chicago and Missouri River points can be avoided. The Western roads which thus far have acted with the trunk lines seem to have come to the conclusion that they cannot afford to take a position against the Alton and Rock Island, and thus help to demoralize their own rates, simply to assist Commissioner Pierson, of the Eastern passenger pool, to force the Lackawanna and West Shore to terms. All the Western roads, including the Northwestern, were fully represented at the meeting held yesterday afternoon at 148 Monroe street. There were present James Charlton, Alton; H. C. Townsend and France Chandler, Wabash and Missouri Pacific; A. V. H. Carpenter, George H. Heafford, and W. H. Dixon, Milwaukee & St. Paul; E. St. John and W. A. Strong, Rock Island; W. H. Stennett and W. A. Thrall, Northwestern; Perceval Lowell and J. A. Lomax, Burlington; and T. W. Teasdale, St. Paul & Omaha. The proposition was again made to adopt the agreement for the payment of uniform commissions, which failed of adoption at the last meeting on account of the refusal of the Chicago & Northwestern to become a party. The representatives of the Northwestern stated their objections to the agreement. They said it did not cover sufficient ground to be of any value, and that it should embrace both east and west bound business. Various propositions were made to amend the agreement so as to overcome the objections of the Northwestern, and were discussed at some length, and the meeting finally adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning to take further action.

No change in east-bound rates from Kansas City were made yesterday. All the roads have adopted the reduced rates announced by the Alton and Rock Island, which are therefore the regular rates for the present. What further action regarding rates will be taken depends entirely upon the result of today's meeting. It is the general opinion that the agreement of the Western roads will be so modified as to meet the views of all, and that it will be unanimously adopted. Such action will compel Commissioner Pierson to make terms with the Western roads and restore the sale of tickets over all the lines, which, of course, would result in the restoration of all rates both east and west bound.

The Trunk Lines Have Severed Their Business Relations with the Lackawanna.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—[Special.]—Commissioner Fink has issued a circular giving the details of the meeting of the Trunk-Line Executive Committee Dec. 31, 1883, at which the relations of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad with the pool were considered. He says that President Sloan declined as insufficient a percentage which would give the Lackawanna 50 per cent more net revenue than it obtained during ten months of 1883. Mr. Fisk says that the maintenance of tariff rates was impossible after the Lackawanna had begun making contracts at reduced rates; therefore the members of the Joint Executive Committee were obliged to protect themselves by not exchanging any through business with roads not willing to maintain the established rates. The officers of the Lackawanna have not responded to the notice that the members of the trunk-line pool would not be parties to any through bills-of-lading issued by that company. Commissioner Fink said today that the order would go into effect next Monday, all of the Western connections having agreed to carry out its provisions. At the Lackawanna freight office, No. 609 Broadway, the importance seemed to be attached to the Commissioner's order. The employés of the road said that business would probably go on as usual. Some railroad-men believe that the outcome of this trouble will be a reduction of the local tariff on the Nickel-Plate, whereby the combined rate on that and the Lackawanna will be the same or lower than the through rate by way of the trunk lines.

Why the Chicago & Alton Have Cut Passenger Rates Eastward.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—[Special.]—Assistant-Commissioner Pierson today received notice that the Chicago & Alton Railroad had made a cut on east-bound passenger business from Missouri River points. At the trunk-line headquarters it was thought that the cut was in the nature of a reprisal for the prompt measures of the trunk-lines in endeavoring to suppress irregular methods of business and prevent the payment of commissions to scalpers and brokers, which has led to such needless demoralization of passenger fares and reducing the revenue of the companies. If the cut made by the Alton is persisted in the lines in the Joint Executive Committee will prorate the cut which will be made by the competing roads. If necessary, the same rule which now applies to west-bound business in withdrawing tickets from sale will be enforced against the offending roads, and all business will be continued—if the other measures fail—between them and the roads in the Joint Executive Committee and their allies. In regard to these matters, the following statement of the position and aims of the trunk lines is from official sources: They claim the right to name the conditions over which they sell tickets for the Western roads with which they connect. If these latter were to sell tickets through other agencies on terms more favorable than those of the trunk line, discriminations between their connections could not be avoided, leading eventually to a war of rates, with consequent loss of revenue. The trunk lines believe that the practice of paying commissions is wrong in principle and very pernicious. The trunk lines claim that they are supported in their position by all the roads in the Joint Executive Committee and by all the roads leading from Chicago and St. Louis westward, with the exception of the Chicago & Alton and Rock Island Roads.

Switching and Track Charges on Grain in Chicago.

The General Freight Agents of the various Western roads centering in this city have issued the following joint notice to grain dealers and shippers:

On and after Jan. 10 the following rules will govern regarding charges received on grain at Chicago: Grain in bulk consigned to Chicago, local, will be immediately unloaded in elevators, after arrival and inspection, unless way-billed "for track delivery" or held out by consignees. Grain held on and afterwards ordered to connecting lines, private tracks, or to elevators will be subject to a charge of $5 per car for switching; grain billed for track delivery and afterwards ordered to elevators, to private tracks, or to connecting lines will be subject to a charge of $3 per car for switching; cars to be unloaded on team-track must be unloaded within forty-eight hours after being placed in position to load; cars reconsigned to other lines, private tracks, or to elevators must be so ordered within thirty-six hours after inspection; delay beyond these hours will subject cars to a charge for demurrage of $2 per day, or any part of a day thereafter; grain destined to points beyond Chicago, and so billed, will be delivered to connecting lines free of switching charges, but if held for inspection a charge of $2 per car will be made; for switching to private tracks, warehouses, or elevators not on the tracks of receiving line additional charges will be made, according to location.

Important Appointments.

Mr. C. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent of the Eastern Division of the Northern Pacific, has been appointed General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Northern Pacific lines all the way through to the Pacific Coast, including the Oregon Railway & Navigation. Mr. Fee deserves this promotion for long and faithful services with the company. He is well qualified for the duties of the responsible position. Mr. H. C. Davis, late Assistant General Passenger Agent of the St. Paul & Manitoba, has been appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Northern Pacific lines, including the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. Mr. Davis has the reputation of being one of the ablest passenger men in the Northwest, and the Northern Pacific could not have selected a better man to assist Mr. Fee in the management of the passenger affairs of its lines.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Freight Agents of all of the Northwestern railroads were in session yesterday in Milwaukee rearranging the Northwestern freight schedules.

All the roads at Kansas City have made a reduction of $4 on New York tickets, first-class, and $3 on second-class. No other points are as yet affected.

Mr. J. F. Tucker, Traffic Manager of the Illinois Central, has gone to New York. His trip is understood to have some connection with the late changes in the management of that road.

The number of cars weighed by the Western Railway Weighing Association during the month of December was 42,746, against 39,285 for the corresponding month last year; increase, 3,460 cars.

A new tariff on live-stock from Peoria and Pekin to Eastern points has just been issued. The rates to New York and Boston are as follows: Horses, mules, and sheep, 63 cents; cattle, 63 cents; hogs, 27½ cents; other points in proportion.

Owing to the severe snow-storm that prevailed in the East the incoming trains from the East yesterday were considerably behind time on all the roads. The Lake Shore just train was three hours and fifty minutes late and the Pennsylvania limited seven hours.

The Northwestern calls attention to the fact that all car-load freight destined to stations on the Union Pacific Railway and branches and connections (except to narrow-gage points) will be sent through to destination without transfer when marked and consigned via the Northwestern and Union Pacific.

In the matter of the petition for the removal of Receiver Howard, of the Danville, Olney & Ohio River Road, brief arguments were heard yesterday in the United States Circuit Court at Springfield, Ill., on the additional reasons filed ten days ago, and the case was referred to Frank H. Jones, of Springfield, as special master to take proof upon the allegations in the petition.

The Joint Executive

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House "Her Atonement"

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. Henry Irving in "The Merchant of Venice."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Madison Square Theatre Co. in "Young Mrs. Winthrop."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. Mlle. Rhea in "Frou-Frou."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, near Randolph. "Nobody's Claim."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Charlotte Thompson in "New Jane Eyre."

Grenier's New Lyceum.
Madison and Desplaines streets. Variety entertainment.

Standard Theatre.
Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. W. J. Ferguson in "A Friendly Tip."

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums.
Clark street, near Madison, and Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

National Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 1 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
One block north of Clark-street bridge. Open every day from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Performances at 2:30 and 8.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1884.

CLOUDY and colder weather today.

ROBERT M. MCLANE was inaugurated Governor of Maryland yesterday.

TWO COLLEGES burned yesterday—one at Galesville, Wis., and the other at Columbus, Ga.

A SON of Senator Harrison, of Indiana, last evening wedded a daughter of ex-Senator Saunders.

THE Iowa barbed-wire cases, which were set for hearing at Keokuk, Ia., yesterday, have been indefinitly postponed.

MAYOR HARRISON yesterday gave the Inter-State Industrial Exposition formal notice to quit. The city wants its rent for the premises.

THE House of Representatives yesterday adopted resolutions expressing the deep regret with which that body had learned of the death of Herr Lasker.

C. D. GILMORE, a Washington lawyer, has sued Carl Schurz, ex-Secretary of the Interior, for $300,000. Schurz disbarred Gilmore from practice in the department.

MANY inside facts are exposed this morning for the purpose of explaining the action of the Columbus caucus in choosing the Standard Oil attorney for Senator from Ohio.

KAISER WILHELM, in an eloquent letter to the magistrates of Berlin, thanks God that under the blessed protection of peace he may hope to remain in undisturbed possession of all his conquests.

LONG BRANCH, Atlantic City, and other low-lying places along the ocean were again in terror all yesterday. The damage to property by flood is serious. People were much concerned for their lives as well. No casualties are reported.

ON and after next Monday the Eastern railway pool will refuse to act in concert with the Lackawanna. The Nickel-Plate and the Lackawanna will undoubtedly continue to fight the rest of the trunk lines for the sake of self-preservation.

ZUKERTORT, the chess champion, is at the Tremont House, where hundreds of admiring disciples gather to listen to his every utterance. Herr Zukertort has the reputation of being the greatest player since the day of Paul Morphy's triumphs.

THE report of the proceedings at yesterday's meeting of the South Park Board may be read without waste of time. The now celebrated case of Potter versus Sullivan came to a point where it is possible to see an ending. Emery A. Storrs represented Mr. Potter.

WHEN storms come in the East Buffalo seems to have the whole continental snow-drift. It would not be a bad idea for the through lines to provide for this constantly-recurring phenomenon by making a winter cut-off on the way to New York whereby Buffalo might be avoided during her blockades.

VALUES on the Board of Trade increased slightly yesterday, and thus gave rise to an exuberant feeling among operators who desire an advance in prices. Much talk was indulged concerning the long-expected and long-deferred boom all along the line. Live-stock arrivals are numerous at the yards, and the heavy supply has weakened the market somewhat.

NOT long ago the Atlantic cable man sent over the report that Mary Anderson, actress, was to marry the Duke of Portland, Englishman. Last night the following dispatch was received by the Associated Press from Portland, Oregon: "The engagement of Mary Anderson to Lieut. Dukes, of this place, is denied. No such person is known to exist."

CONGRESSMAN KASSON yesterday introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to ascertain whether the "favored-nation" clause in our treaties has been violated by Germany, France, or any other foreign Powers, and if so to report what may be deemed necessary in the way of retaliatory legislation.

CONGRESSMAN ROBINSON'S recent resolution calling for information as to the clothes worn by American representatives at foreign courts is said to have direct reference to James Russell Lowell. "Sunset" Cox having reported that the Minister to the Court of St. James arrays himself in purple and fine linen, knee-breeches, and buckled shoes, contrary to the forms of republican dress as laid down by statute.

TWO SCHEMES for the regulation of National banks are before the Senate Finance Committee. Senator Sherman proposes to authorize a circulation within 10 per cent of the market value of the bonds. Senator Aldrich will introduce a bill to purchase the outstanding 4 per cent bonds with a new low-rate bond at 3 per cent. His argument is, that the low-rate bonds, being little susceptible to speculative influences, would furnish a satisfactory basis for circulation.

IT is believed that the City Council has had enough of fighting the Harper law, and that the Aldermen will, so soon as the Supreme Court shall sanction the present statue, enact an ordinance even stronger than the Harper measure—namely: fixing the license for all saloonkeepers in Chicago at $500, whether they sell beer or whether they sell whisky. Senator Hereley, a quondam opponent of high license, is now an advocate of a uniform $500 régime. The city saloonkeepers are centering their efforts on a repeal of the legislative enactment.

THERE was an evident disposition at the meeting of the railroad managers belonging to the Transcontinental Association, held in this city yesterday, to defer action on the proposed extension of territory to Chicago. Signs and portents were not wanting that the days of the association are numbered, and that it will soon be swallowed up by the Western Trunk-Line Association. The Burlington gave notice that it would vigorously oppose the proposed extension of territory, and the General Manager of the Union Pacific withdrew from the meeting on account of the unwillingness of the other magnates to at once discuss the territory question.

REPORTS from Egypt are conflicting, to say the least. One set of advices informs us that the Ministry has resigned because the English Government demanded the abandonment of the Soudan, that the Khedive is in sympathy with the Ministry and has threatened to abdicate, and that he can find no one who is willing to undertake the task of forming a new Ministry. Another set of advices informs us that the Khedive is in favor of England's proposition and concurs heartily in the scheme to abandon the Soudan, and that Nubar Pasha has accepted the Premiership and will form a Ministry which will act in consonance with the English policy. As between these conflicting reports the confusion in the mind of the reader will be almost as dense as the confusion in Egypt itself. Where all other things are uncertain, however, El Mahdi yet remains a certainty.

GET THOU BEHIND US, REFORM!

If the Republicans looked upon the result of the Ohio Senatorial election solely from the point of view of selfish partisans it is not likely that they would find any fault whatever with the selection of Payne instead of Pendleton. The well-known affiliations of the successful candidate with the most odious monopoly in the country, one which has defied the authority of the States as well as of the National Government, and has amassed uncounted millions by the violation of all those social duties which even corporations cannot be excused from, makes him the heaviest load the Democratic party of Ohio could take up. But there is one aspect in which the rejection of Pendleton and the choice of Payne must be regarded by all good citizens as a common misfortune. It is a turning back of that march of political improvement in which all who prize the development of our institutions and the safety of our liberties should be ready to act together, no matter how much their political prejudices may make them differ as to the exact means to be employed.

Pendleton was thrown aside by the Ohio Democrats for the distinct reason that he had done what he could to root out and reform the pestilent doctrine with which the Democracy was infected by Jackson, that the public offices are like the spoils of war, and that the party which carries an election are like the victors in a battle, before whom the administration of the Government lies prostrate, a proper subject for plunder. It was because Pendleton was a civil-service reformer and the author of the Civil-Service Reform law that he was sacrificed. If he had been content to merely talk reform, continuing to divide up the plunder in the corrupt old Jacksonian style, no doubt the party leaders would have continued him in their favor, and he would today have been the wearer of the chaplet that sits on the oleaginous brow of his plutocrat rival. But he dared to go beyond professions and indulge in the dangerous reality of practice. He ventured to act on the supposition that the declarations of the Democratic National platforms year after year in favor of civil-service reform meant what they said, and were honestly put forth, and that it was the part of a true statesman to put into formal legislation the principles of his party. Today he knows how great was the mistake he made.

The passage of the Civil-Service law had been demanded for many years by the best sentiment of the country, irrespective of partisan considerations. This had been acknowledged by each of the great organizations in their platforms. The act of Senator Pendleton was that of a patriot who believes that he serves his party best who serves his country best. There is nothing in the law to prevent Democrats from getting their share of the offices unless they are willing to admit that they cannot make as good a showing in the examinations as the Republicans. Mr. Thurman made this clear in the card he published in Columbus the other day. But these facts could not soften the tigerish ferocity of the Ohio Democratic "idea" that the man who had proposed and helped to pass a law that made it necessary for them to exhibit some other qualifications than voting the Democratic ticket as a passport to office must be hunted out of the public service himself forthwith.

Such action as this of the Ohio Democrats is a public misfortune, because it puts to the fore the worst elements of political life. It is a formal notice to "statesmen" that only by unwavering and conscientious hypocrisy can they retain the favor of the base factionaries who mean to be dominant in the party. The first attempt to put into practice the high-sounding principles that are employed in platforms to catch gudgeon voters with is to be punished by banishment. It is an avowal that the Democrats in the pivotal and powerful State of Ohio mean to return with what haste they may to the spoils plan of filling public offices. It is an appeal for the displacement of all noble motives in politics and the substitution for them of the lowest passions of the intriguer for office. It is a move to make our elections every year more and more feverish fights for the possession of the public revenues instead of contests of principle. The Ohio Democrats sent Thurman to the rear because he had offended a great corporation which had solid reasons to distribute among the Democracy. Their sacrifice of Pendleton is, as plainly as that of Thurman, a surrender of the Ohio Democracy to the guidance of its most degraded forces. As Republicans we grieve that we are not to meet a better antagonist on a higher platform.

MORRISON'S TARIFF POLICY.

It is announced from Washington with considerable definitness that the bill which Col. Morrison's committee will bring before the House of Representatives will propose a scaling or horizontal reduction of the entire list of duties amounting to an average of 20 or 25 per cent, a correction of some of the more glaring defects of the present tariff system, and a material addition to the free list, especially in raw materials. If this forecast of his intention shall prove to be true it will be extremely difficult to defeat his bill either in the House or the Senate. Every member of Congress who votes against it will be compelled to go on the record as opposed to the reduction of the taxes paid by the masses. Tariff taxation differs essentially from the direct taxation levied by State and Municipal Governments. The burden of taxes imposed upon real estate and personal property falls upon those who have accumulated a surplus and those who are engaged in active business on their own account. The State and local tax is an item of expense which is charged up like insurance, repairs, wages, etc., against the property on which it is assessed; but the insidious exactions of a tariff fall upon every individual, however humble he may be, who buys tools, clothing, boots and shoes, salt, sugar, stoves, household goods, and every item of domestic economy. It bears down upon the poor man more heavily than upon the rich or well-to-do man. It is felt keenly by every wage-worker—by every man and woman struggling to support themselves and their families. It is increased and aggravated by the bounty which is incidental to the system, and goes to the manufacturer and the monopolist. In any readjustment of the tariff-schedule which may be proposed in Congress an equalization of the burdens and benefits may serve as a cover for voting against a bill which would serve on the whole to reduce taxation. But no such escape from direct, personal responsibility to the people will be possible when a bill shall be presented which makes an equitable, proportionate cut along the entire line of tariff duties. Every member of Congress will then be called upon to decide whether he will consent or refuse to a reduction of the taxes on the necessaries of life which are paid by the masses. This is the shape in which the issue ought to be presented.

There is a prevailing sentiment that the Democrats who control the House desire to pass a bill reducing the tariff considerably in the hope that the Republicans, who control the Senate, will refuse to concur in it. The theory is, that the Democrats can then go before the country in the Presidential campaign as the champions of tax-reduction, and fairly lay on the Republicans the responsibility of defeating their efforts to give the people relief.

Such a policy may be considered fair by active politicians whose views are colored by partisan bias. But the American people have no concern in intrigues of this kind except to condemn them. What the people demand is an actual reduction of taxes, not a mere show of reduction. If the Morrison bill be what is promised it will break down the partisan program. It will propose reduction after a fashion which no Western member of either House can antagonize without imperiling his political future. There will be no opportunity to evade the issue. No conflicting "interests" will be able to organize a joint opposition on the ground of inequality. The element of protection in the tariff will be retained for all interests in the same proportion. The same extent of concession to the public good will be exacted from all who are interested in maintaining the tariff. No member of Congress can set up that the pet institutions of his district are suffering in order to give additional protection to the pet institutions of some other district. Every sacrifice which will be demanded from one manufacturer will be made up to him by a proportionate saving in some other direction. All competing industries will be upon the same basis. There will be no pulling and hauling. Every man with a voice will be constrained to answer squarely whether he is for or against tax-reduction, and he will have to answer to the people.

OUR HOUSE OF LORDS.

The sale of the Ohio Senatorship to Mr. Payne, of the Standard Oil Company, is another step in the change by which the Upper House of the National Legislature is being made into a club of millionaires and a fortress of monopoly. There are seventy-six Senators, and a recent census of them shows that not less than twenty are millionaires, while enough more are the representatives of millionaire corporations which can be helped or hurt by the action of Congress to bring up the number who may be properly styled millionaire Senators to fully half the whole number. There are, in other words, a sufficient number of Senators who are millionaires in the flesh or in the spirit to control the action of the body and make it a matter of as much difficulty to get from it a measure of reform as to obtain anything of the kind from the British House of Lords.

The Standard Oil Company now has two Senators—Payne and Senator Camden, of West Virginia, who not long ago openly defended this monopoly in the *North American Review* in an article the strong and correct English of which was in strange contrast with the usual speech of its assumed author. The Union Pacific Railroad has several Senators; the Northern Pacific has one; the Pennsylvania Railroad has two; Central Pacific has two; the Georgia railroads have one; the lumber monopolists of Michigan and Wisconsin have two or three; the Chesapeake & Ohio has one; the Wilmington Match Company has one; behind every one of half of the portly and well-dressed members of the Senate can be seen the outlines of some corporation interested in getting or preventing legislation or of some syndicate that has invaluable contracts or patents to defend or push.

Twenty or thirty years ago the Senate was composed mainly of brainy poor men, and its leaders were Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Sumner, Benton, Ewing, Corwin, Douglas, Trumbull, Fessenden, Wade, Chase, and the like. Now the Senate has no leaders, and a larger and larger proportion of its members are millionaires who buy their elections from their State Legislatures for the purpose of acting as the attorneys of some sinister interest or of crowning the edifice of their huge possessions by the glory of a seat in the American House of Lords. Once great men went to the Senate to work for their principles and ideas; now rich men go there to work for their interests or to air their purses. The room that once rang with the periods of Webster and Sumner, Clay and Calhoun, and Chase and Douglas, is now stupefied by the predatory and platitudinous essays of the defenders of monopoly land-grants, monopoly taxes, monopoly contracts, monopoly opposition to all reform and investigation.

It results from the plutocratic character of the majority of the Senators that the Senate is becoming, like the English House of Lords, a merely obstructive branch of the Government. It was in the Senate last year that the worst jobs were introduced into the Tariff bill. It was the Senate that resisted as long as it could the passage of the Civil-Service law, and which has been relied on implicitly and successfully to prevent the forfeiture of land-grants or the enactment of any laws for the regulation of the railroads, or the incorporation of a postal telegraph, or any other measure of popular need or benefit. The English House of Lords is the bulwark of one monopoly—that of the land—but the American Senate has as many monopolies intrenched within its lines as it has members.

At the present rate at which plutocrats are buying their way into the Senate it will not be many years before the common people will have no representation in it whatever. We will have a House of Lords as much worse than the English House of Lords as the pride of purse is more ignoble and more despotic than the pride of blood and rank. When that consummation is reached we can do no better than raise to them the magnificent song of rhythmic sarcasm which Swinburne recently sang to the House of Lords:

> . . . Yours are bays
> That not the dawn's plebeian pearls bedew;
> Yours laurels plucked not of such hands as wove
> Old age its chaplet in Colonos' grove.
> Our time, with Heaven and with itself at odds,
> Makes all lands else as seas that seethe and boil;
> *But yours is yet the corn, and wine, and oil,*
> And yours our worship yet, O Lords, our Gods.

STAR ROUTES' SCANDALOUS LEGACY

The proposition of Mr. Springer, of Illinois, to investigate the affairs of the Department of Justice, over which Attorney-General Brewster presides with such a show of ruffles and dignity, comes none too soon. The report of Brewster Cameron, the General Agent of the Department, and the developments which have followed upon Mr. Van Wyck's resolution, are sufficient to raise a very well-grounded suspicion that there is something rotten in Denmark. If Mr. Springer has a nose for the scent and the skill to follow it he will do the country a valuable service by investigating the whole department from attic to cellar.

The bulky document containing the expenditures in the star-route cases, though thrown together in the most higgledy-piggledy fashion, without index or summary, furnishes evidence on its surface that the very elastic fee system was stretched to its utmost tension, and that the prosecution, which was instituted under that much abused motive of reform, was in reality not so much a prosecution of the star-route ring as it was a raid upon the Public Treasury. The Department of Justice never before entered upon a trial with such a flaunting of banners and blowing of trumpets, and the whole country was deluded into believing that at last reform was really to have a chance, that a desperate and dangerous gang of plunderers had been caught, and that they were to be made to disgorge and pay the penalty of their dishonesty. The trial went on, month after month and year after year, and resulted in a failure of law and a failure of justice. If it had stopped there the fiasco might have been borne with some degree of patience, as the people have come to believe that official corruption cannot be punished. The ringsters all went free, and for the securing of this barren result it now appears that the Public Treasury suffered still further from official plundering. Mr. Brewster himself, before he became Attorney-General, got $5,000. George Bliss went in heavily. His fees averaged from $100 to $150 per day. At the close of the first year he had drawn over $38,000. He received $100 a day from the Government from the time that he was first connected with the star-route cases, and charged it with every item of his personal expenditures—for boot-blacking, shaving, tipping of porters and waiters, suites of rooms at hotels, and carriage-hire, whenever he went any distance in New York or Washington. Everything was charged to Brewster, and Brewster—good, generous soul—allowed it. Here is a sample of one of Bliss' personal-expense bills:

THE ARLINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1882.—The Hon. George Bliss to T. Roessle & Son, Dr.

To board sixteen and three-quarter days and parlor, at $10	$167.50
To baggage	1.00
To fires	8.00
To telegrams	26.12
To tickets	10.00
Messengers	4.70
To postage	6
Washing	7.75
Total	$225.13

Ker, who was associated with Bliss, charged $32,500 for his services. Together they averaged between $100 and $150 a day of expenses, and their itemized account, as our dispatches state, shows that they charged for everything, from a boot-black to a shave. And what have Bliss or Ker done for these thousands? Merrick's bills were not so large as those of his associates, as he lives in Washington and could not charge for his board, but he succeeded in capturing $17,500 as his share of the swag. The detectives succeeded in carrying off, all told, about $15,000 for detecting nothing. These detectives were sent everywhere—out into the Territories, to Canada, to New York, to Boston—and, like the lawyers, were not slow in charging up everything, even their drinks, against the Government. And for all this money taken out of the Treasury, the aggregate of which will be enormous, the department cannot show a single conviction except in one or two petty cases.

It is time that the Department of Justice received a thorough overhauling, and Mr. Springer need not hesitate to commence the work and go to the bottom of it. The public would like to know all about these expenditures: how and why the money was spent, how and why it was there were no convictions, why the Sanderson case was dropped, and how far the Attorney-General has given his sanction to this general scheme of plunder. And while Mr. Springer is about it, he might as well ascertain what the Attorney-General's calibre as a lawyer really is. His signal failure in the star-route cases has been followed by another signal failure in the New Orleans lottery suit, where the Government supposed it had a good case. As these are the only two cases in which he has put in a personal appearance, and he was conspicuously defeated in each, the country would like to know whether there is anything to the man but shirt-ruffles, and whether it is not spending thousands of dollars to support an extravagant Beau Brummel sporting about in the guise of an Attorney-General.

GRAVE-ROBBING.

The several revolting cases of grave-robbing which have been reported in the newspapers of late are undoubtedly due to the failure of the laws to provide for the legitimate obtaining of sufficient material for the college dissecting-rooms, and this defect in the law is due to the prevalence of a false sentiment concerning the disposition of the dead. Whenever the law insures the interment of dead bodies which are claimed by relatives or friends, or in compliance with ante-mortem requests, it pays a sufficient deference to the customs of society. In the case of deceased criminals and paupers who have been a charge upon the public in life, and whose bodies after death are not claimed for interment, it is in the interest of society that the cadavers should be turned over to the medical colleges; it is the only recompense which the outcasts can make for the wrong or burden they have inflicted upon society in life, and, even from a sentimental point of view, the remains of such people may be given over to science with greater propriety than to abandon them as food for worms. It is only when the feelings of living persons demand consideration that science should be deprived of material which is absolutely necessary to its progress. The health of the living is of more consequence than the method of decomposition after death in those cases where no living person is sufficiently concerned to provide interment.

The cases of body-snatching which have occurred in the vicinity of Chicago are due entirely to the unwarranted interference of the County Board. The State law provides that in cities and counties with a population exceeding 100,000 the Superintendents of penitentiaries, Wardens of poor-houses, Coroners, and public undertakers may deliver to the medical colleges the unclaimed bodies of deceased persons for surgical study, excepting those which have been regularly interred or those of persons who have requested before death that their bodies shall be buried. Under the operation of this law a sufficient number of cadavers have been available for the medical colleges to prevent outrages and scandals. The law really gives the County Board no discretion or authority in the matter. But the Wardens and keepers of the public institutions are subject to appointment and removal at the behest of the County Board, and hence the order of that board rescinding the privilege contemplated by the law has been competent to prevent its execution. The resurrectionists are thus encouraged to resume business and the colleges are compelled to procure bodies where they can obtain them with least danger of scandal. The restraint is all wrong, and it should be removed without further delay; if not, it will be necessary to make the State law still broader in its terms in order to assure the providing of material necessary to surgical instruction. Public opinion is altogether too enlightened to make body-snatching necessary to scientific progress.

IT is suggested that if the House shall pass a bill reducing the tariff duties as a whole, but retaining the tariff on sugar in deference to the sugar interests of Louisiana, the Senate will amend by placing sugar on the free list. It is to be hoped so. There is a formidable Democratic sentiment in favor of abolishing the taxes on whisky and tobacco; the Southern delegations in Congress would be almost a unit in favor of that proposition. Let the Democratic majority in the House have an opportunity to say whether they are opposed to relieving sugar from taxation. The surrender of $50,000,000 of annual revenue from this source, along with the reduction of 25 per cent in the whole line of tariff duties, will bring down the public receipts "to the necessities of the Government economically administered," which is what the Democrats demand ostensibly, and remove the danger of abolishing the whisky tax. The Democrats should be given the chance to tell the country whether or not they prefer cheap whisky or cheap sugar. The country has the right to demand this information. If the Democrats of the House shall insist upon the exoision of the tariff by one-quarter, and the Republicans of the Senate shall insist upon free sugar in preference to free whisky, the people will insist upon both propositions, and partyism for once will subserve the public welfare.

A COLUMBUS dispatch to the Chicago junior Democratic paper in relation to the sale of the Senatorship to Payne says:

> Mr. Payne will now be pushed forward for the Presidency. Backed by wealth and a powerful working organization of young men he will be a formidable candidate for the Democratic nomination. The pledge will be made to the Democratic National Convention to carry Ohio if he is nominated.

If the Standard Oil Company can so easily buy a Senatorship why not also a Democratic nomination for President? Working young bummers have votes for sale, and they will promise and pledge anything for money. The Censorships of old Rome were sold to the highest bidder by the spoilsmen of those days. It is plain where the partisan Democrats of these days find the model for their practical politics.

HENRY B. PAYNE'S election as Senator from Ohio, vice Pendleton, bears, as ex-Senator Thurman put it, "an evil-omened and inauspicious aspect." It is the triumph of the grog-shop corruptionist and the Standard-Oil monopolist factions over whatever was decent and honorable in the Democratic party; it is a repudiation of all the platform pledges on civil-service reform ever made by Democratic conventions, a declaration that the Bourbon party will have none of it, and that they will for the future fight under the spoils banner only. It is also an announcement that for the future the management of the party will be in the hands of wealthy monopolists and their tools.

PENDLETON'S friends thought that Ward's supporters would transfer their strength to him as soon as they saw there was no chance for their favorit son. But that hope was dashed by Ward's Montgomery County friends sending a large delegation to Columbus with badges labeled "To the victors belong the spoils." It was a fair notice to Pendleton that Ward's vote would not go over to them, and it indicated the inspiring motive of the average Ohio Democratic politician—"to the victors belong the spoils." Pendleton had committed the unpardonable sin in voting for civil-service reform. The cry went forth: Crucify him! crucify him! and they spiked him to the cross.

THE President of the Canadian Pacific Railway issues to the stockholders of the company a rosy statement of its prospects. According to this statement there will soon remain to be constructed of its 2,906 miles of main line only two gaps, one of less than 300 miles through the Rocky Mountains and one of 430 miles through hills and mountains north of the lakes. It is expected that both of these will be filled in the next two years, and the President reports that the cost will not exceed the amount of the cash subsidy and land-grant bonds remaining in the hands of the Government. He also says that the Government guarantee of 3 per cent dividends for ten years is perfectly secure. The stockholders are invited to rest perfectly easy, as everything is going on in a charming manner. The naked truth is, that the unbuilt sections will cost more money than all the line already constructed. That company will see tough times before its line is finished.

THE Chicago Citizens' League has done a useful work during the last year. But it was as nothing compared with what they will be called to do during the present one. The proper enforcement of the High-License law requires the utmost vigilance and untiring exertions on the part of the officers of the organization. The worst class of saloonkeepers are preparing to evade the law, and there is reason to fear that the municipal authorities will sympathize with them in this. Law-abiding citizens who favor temperance and moderation should rally to the support of the Citizens' League, and give every possible assistance to Capt. Rumsey and his associates.

ALTHOUGH the Chicago saloonkeepers' attorney admits that the Harper High-License law is in accordance with the Constitution, which he never really doubted, and although he and his clients admit that the Supreme Court is certain to declare it so, the groggery-owners express their purpose to defeat the law by every means in their power. In attempting to defeat one law they may fall into the mistake of violating another, for which the State authorities will see that proper punishment is inflicted. The saloonists count too much on the sympathy of the nullifying Mayor and his Council.

THE Irish people are now compelled to get their living almost entirely out of the ground, and are debarred from diversifying their labor.—*Journal.*

There is no law "debarring" them that does not equally apply to the Scotch. The one is no more "debarred" than the other. Whatever lines of manufacture the Irish have a taste or aptitude for are doing well, such as building iron steamers, making linen, poplins, ale, or whisky. The farmers of Ireland are not damaged by getting their goods at half the prices paid by Illinois farmers.

SOME time ago the Canadians imposed a protective tariff on refined sugar in the interest of a solitary refinery. This establishment made money. Three more refineries were then started, and the profits run down through the competition ensuing. The refiners are now asking for increased protection. The thin end of the wedge being in, they propose to run the blunt edge through.

FROM the Huntington letters the New York *Evening Post* draws the conclusion that there should be no attempt to regulate the railroads by Congress since that body has shown itself to be so corrupt. This is to say, that because some bookkeepers have proved to be defaulters we will keep no more books.

IF Paul Bert, the French politician, vivisectionist, etc., does not retract his false charges against the Chicago hog many people in this city will conclude that all the ugly things said about that gentleman in the French clerical organs are true.

THE N. Y. *Sun* rather inclines to the opinion that there is no more sense in spelling demagog, catalog, pedagog with the tail *ue*, as demagogue, catalogue, pedagogue, than to spell log, hog, frog: logue, hogue, frogue.

HUGH MCLAUGHLIN, of the London *Echo*, is too enterprising a journalist for London. If he could abate his pretensions and consent to plebeian cognomens he would make a fair American reporter.

IT is much better to be a junior counsel, working occasionally under the instructions of Attorney-General Brewster, than a Judge of the United States Supreme Court. Cook and Ker found it so.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Phelps, United States Minister to Peru, who has been a great sufferer from sciatica, finds that the climate of that country has been very beneficial to him. His wife and daughter will spend the winter in Washington.

Sergt. Bates is still "promoting moral and patriotic citizenship" in his peculiar way. He is now tramping through Georgia with an American flag in one hand and the hand of his son in the other. It does not hurt the flag any, and the people look on with careless apathy.

Mgr. Capel at a recent reception in Washington wore a most striking costume. The undergarment was of black cloth, tight-fitting, over which was thrown a gorgeous crimson vestment, with bands of the same upon the sleeves. The robe is full dress of his ecclesiastical position.

Gov. Robinson, of Massachusetts, was asked a few days ago why he did not make his son his private secretary. "Because," he answered, "I think too much of my boy to set him riding on top of a bubble. He must prepare for honorable work in life; besides, my family are not going to be fitted with offices.

Arthur Orton, alias Castro, the claimant of the Tichborne estates, now serving a fourteen-years' imprisonment, is about to be released, and many of his faithful followers, whose stupid faith in his cause makes a curious chapter in the history of impositions, propose to buy a public inn and set him to earning a living.

The New Orleans *Southwestern Christian Advocate* of the 3d inst. says: "There was a bitter and acrimonious campaign, repeated and definit assaults upon the personal and political character of Gov. McEnery. He was renominated, and now good Democratic children are counseled, in fear of a bugaboo held up to them, in the shape of a return of the Republican party to power, to vote the straight ticket as a patriotic duty. We are amused, therefore, to find so astute a political leader as ex-Senator Kellogg giving expression to the opinion that if the Democratic free-traders in Congress reduce the sugar tariff Louisiana will go Republican. It is absurd. Nothing short of an earthquake could dissolve the Bourbon power of cohesion. Independent voting is rank heresy on the eve of a Presidential campaign. Read the lessons of Danville, Marshall, and Yazoo."

Yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock Mr. Matthew Condy, an old and esteemed resident of the northern part of the city, died rather suddenly of heart-disease at the age of 70 years. The relatives of the deceased hastened away with a telegram to be sent to Maryland, the old home of the family. The telegram was sent, and within an hour a telegram was received from Hancock, Md., to the effect that James Condy, brother of Matthew Condy, had died at 3 p. m. at the advanced age of 80 years. The messages announcing the death of the brothers had probably passed each other on the wires. Mr. Matthew Condy was quite a well-known contractor and carpenter, was born in Maryland, and moved to this part of the country many years ago. He leaves a wife and five children, three boys and two girls, the latter both married, and also one of the former.—*St. Louis Rep.*

"An old Senator" is reported by the Philadelphia *Record* to have told the story of the famous "Old Bullion" Benton. He was making a speech in the Senate about the future of the then newly acquired territory in the Southwest, and said he remembered reading some almost prophetic passages in a book by an old Spanish writer. He had not seen the book since his boyhood, but it was doubtless in the library; he would send for it and read the passages. This he did, and began reading the Spanish fluently. Presently, "Pardon me," he said, "some of you may not be conversant with Spanish. I will translate," and he went on, translating page after page without hesitation. "Gets it off well, doesn't he?" whispered another gentleman to the "Old Senator;" "I called his attention to the book last night, and translated it for him. He had never heard of it before."

The news of the recent death in Paris of Clysse Butin, one of the strongest and most individual of modern French painters, will be received with much regret by the American admirers of his talent. M. Butin, who was born of poor parents at St. Quinten in May, 1838, devoted himself to the depiction of the few pleasures and many hardships of the life of the French fisherfolk. His paintings and drawings of the scenes and characters of fisher life have a simplicity, vigor, and picturesque directness which are unequaled. In them the poetic element is strong, for Butin was the Millet of the fisherfolk. He lived with them and painted not alone for art, but for his humble friends. His first subject, from studies made at Villerville, appeared in the Salon of 1875. "Saturday at Villerville—Waiting," as the picture was called, brought the artist a third medal. In 1876 appeared the vigorous scene of fisherwomen at the capstan, toiling to draw to the shore through the furious waves a boat which is in danger. Then appeared in 1880 the celebrated work known as the "Ex-Voto"—the procession passing to the church with the model of the boat to be consecrated—a powerful study of maritime types. This also found a home in the Luxembourg. For twelve years M. Butin had been one of the Professors of Drawing in the Paris schools. He was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1881.

Dr. Kimball, an eccentric character of Worcester, who died the other day, was supposed to be a poor man. He was very miserly in his habits and lived a sort of hermit life in his office. In removing his clothing after death an old, dirty pouch was found strapped about his back, in which was nearly $11,000 in bank bills, while in a purse in his trousers pocket was another $1,000. About the entire rooms were evidences of the most pinching want, the remains of a bag of crackers well nibbled by mice showing what had been his fare. A stuffed owl was found to be literally filled with silver half-dollars. In another place hung a monster hornet's nest given the Doctor years ago by a friend. On account of its remarkable size it had been made the subject of many a newspaper article years ago. This, too, was found to be stuffed with money. The aggregate of the old man's wealth is estimated at from $70,000 to $80,000, and yet he almost starved himself to death.

"Gov. McLane, of Maryland," says a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*, "has a long line of distinguished ancestry. His grandfather, Col. Allen McLane, was born in Philadelphia, Aug. 8, 1746, and at the beginning of the Revolution held an estate in Philadelphia worth $15,000, the whole of which he sacrificed in the service. He was particularly identified with the lines about Philadelphia during the British occupation—a Captain of cavalry—and expected to do the most important scouting duty, especially in intercepting the market people. He sent many a spy into the city disguised as a farmer of Bucks and Chester, and loaded down with vegetables and fowls taken from a non-combatant's poultry-yard and garden. Sometimes his men sold horse-meat in Philadelphia for beef-meat that a British trooper had straddled in the flesh until an American bullet dismounted him, and British gold thus earned must have been doubly valuable to McLane's rough riders. The gallant Captain's feats of war were numerous, and the legends concerning some of them are still fresh and vivid. Once, in 1778, as he was on his way at daybreak to join Capt. Craig in an attack on the enemy, he fell into an ambuscade near Frankford. His company were far in the front; only four troopers were with him. One of them suddenly cried out, 'Captain, the British!' and he and his mates spurred their horses and galloped away."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The disintegration of the Parnell Parliamentary party which the English Liberal journals have been predicting for some time has apparently set in. In the last three months four of his followers have left him—O'Connor Power, McCoan, Metge, and Daly. Mr. Parnell's anxiety for a speedy dissolution is easily accounted for.

London *Figaro:* Of all the classic Venuses known to us in modern times, this Venus of Milo is certainly the most popular. It is calculated that every year some 55,000 reproductions of it in marble, plaster, terra-cotta, etc., are sold in Europe; while for its photographs it can claim a greater sale than Mrs. Langtry or Miss Mary Anderson in the zenith of her fame. In the recent inventory of State property made by the French Government this matchless statue was computed to be worth 1,500,000 francs, or $60,000.

Pall Mall Gazette: It would be amusing, if it were not so sad, to watch the feeble struggles of public spirit to animate the huge apathy of the million odd people ironically described as "citizens" of London. At an open poll of the ratepayers of Battersea, just held, to decide whether the Free-Libraries act should be adopted, the number of votes recorded was 253 in favor of the proposal and 223 against. Not 600 people in all thought it worth while to vote on a matter of this importance out of a population of 150,000. Almost any provincial town with a fifth of the population would have shown five times as

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play point to the vast increase of the business of the House of Commons and say that it requires a very acute mind to master one-tenth of the subjects that are brought before it. I look on local self-government as the one great security and mainstay of the country's liberty, and I shall rejoice to see the active work of the House of Commons diminished by the handing over to local administration many questions that have now to be discussed in Parliament.

AMUSEMENTS.

Henry Irving as "Shylock" and Miss Ellen Terry as "Portia."

It is a nineteenth century Shylock. It is a creation only possible to our age, which has pronounced its verdict against medieval cruelty and medieval blindness. Two hundred years ago the world would have rejected the impersonation which Irving gave last night. Today the world accepts it. The future will vindicate it.

It was not the traditional Jew of the stage—the blood-thirsty usurer, the outcast of humanity, the caricature of man. The rabble of the Old World conceived the idea of the traditional Jew. To that conception the stage gave an embodiment. That embodiment is now as dead as the passion which gave it birth and the ignorance which fostered it.

Shakspeare drew the character of Joan of Arc from the standpoint of the masses. He gave the character of Shylock a popular coloring. But Shakspeare, though he knew it not, wrote for the ages. His ideal of the persecuted Hebrew was true in essence. That ideal, hung with the rags of prejudice, stood through the years until the white hand of a new era stripped it of the badge of shame and revealed it in naked dignity.

The great dramatist portrayed not individuals, but types, and Shylock was typical of the wronged and despised Hebrew of the Middle Ages. True, Shylock in the play is the butt of the brutal Gratiano; he is sneered at by the respectable Antonio; he is cursed by his clownish servant Gobbo; he is robbed by the spendthrift Lorenzo; and in the end he is converted to the cross by a threat of the scaffold. But the heritage of hate which this Jew cherished was dearer than his gold, and what were the jeers of his enemies to the pride of birth and to the noble scorn that towered above their hissing bigotry?

Henry Irving has discarded the caricature of the stage and has given us the type as the dramatist conceived it. The actor interprets the intrinsic dignity which Shakspeare, with the justice and the unconsciousness of genius, gave to Shylock.

"Three thousand ducats—well." These are the first words of the Venetian Jew, and we see a Shylock who is sternly self-respecting, who grips his gold as firmly as a shield, and about whom there is a hazy tinge of sadness suggesting the pathos of infinite endurance. He is not the cringing Jew. Only once in the play he cringes—when he lures Antonio to sign the "merry bond." He does no other fawning—what he does is for his grand revenge. With scorn almost sacred in its quietness he says, "I will not eat with you, drink with you, nor pray with you." His sarcasm is patrician in its icy calmness when he asks:

> Hath a dog money? Is it possible a cur can lend three thousand ducats?

The scene where this man's daughter is taken from him is a poem in itself. We are in Venice for a few moments; the gondolier is singing on the broad canal; the stars are shining on the Adriatic; there are flowers, and lights, and laughter, and midnight throbs with the pulsing joys of the dark and rich old city. The Jew's child deserts him. With all the cruelty, with all the selfishness of love, she leaves him, and what in all the world is more utterly selfish than youthful love? Crossing the deserted bridge, Shylock walks through the darkness and the silence toward his empty home. How artistic the contrast of joy and desolation. He knocks, and the curtain falls.

"I would my daughter were dead at my foot, and the jewels in her ear! I would she were hears'd at my foot, and the ducats in her coffin!" In this passage one could not help longing for more fire—more of the fire of an outraged soul. But the blending of the two feelings was perfect—the rage at the flight of Jessica, the mad grief at the loss of gold and jewels.

When Shylock hears of Antonio's bankruptcy, he cries: "I thank God, I thank God—Is it true, is it true?" This has been uttered by another great actor in an outburst of delirious joy, as he came staggering down the stage, throwing himself into Tubal's arms. But Irving's rendering of the line was like a flash of lightning in its naturalness. Booth's effect was produced by recitation; Irving's by interpretation. Which was preferable let taste determine, but the latter was truer to nature.

The court scene was superb, even to the glad shout of the mob when the Jew was defeated and the jeers of the crowd outside after he had left the room. "I stand here for law." There was about the Jew a firmness that was adamantine, and the subdued air of a man who had worn "the badge of sufferance."

The grossness of the pound-of-flesh episode was lost sight of in the great idea of revenge, of which the knife and scales were merely symbols. In every mind in the audience the sense of justice whispered that the Jew deserved to have the forfeit of his bond. Yes, the Jew of history deserves his pound of flesh. It is little enough to give him for the wrongs of centuries. A grim touch of humor here and there relieved the intense strain of the scene. Each touch was true to nature, but at the same time dangerously close to nature—dangerously close for any one but a great artist to venture. But how magnificent was the exit—the mute despair, the pride that flamed higher than it had ever flamed in life before, and the sigh that breathed the hopelessness, not of Shylock, not of a money-lender, but of the Jewish nation. More thrilling portrayals of Shylock have been seen, but Irving's impersonation would have been marred by melodramatic force. It was a consistent impersonation. The highest praise that can be given it is to say that it was in harmony with the spirit of this age—it was a Shylock interpreted by the art of the nineteenth century.

"Silken soft in each quaint slipper," Ellen Terry made a charming picture as she stood in her rich Venetian dress at Belmont. Bassanio does well to say of Portia:

> Her sunny locks
> Hang on her temples like a golden fleece.

The charm of Miss Terry's acting is its naturalness, its freedom from the false reserve of the drawing-room. The heart of an audience necessarily warms to her womanliness. She was not in good voice last night, but her enunciation is singularly clear. The directness and sincerity of her wit are refreshing, and she opposes to Irving's intellectuality a sensibility both fine and delicate. The sensibility that simply arises from an hysterical temperament always irritates one, but Miss Terry's sensibility is artistic. The grace of her byplay is exquisit, as where Bassanio touches the leaden casket which contains his fate. There is that pure Grecian abandon about her that is found in Modjeska. What is finer than the swagger with which Portia leaves the court-room? It was like a breath from the Forest of Arden. Miss Terry has a plastic soul, as responsive to emotion as an Æolian harp. Her wind-blown tresses do not bear the marks of moral crimping-irons. The impersonation of Portia was poetic, delicate, and true.

The Bassanio of Mr. Terriss was free from exaggeration and manly. Mr. Terriss overdoes nothing. The Gratiano of Mr. F. Tyars was Shakspeare's Gratiano to the life. Mr. Archer as Old Gobbo and Mr. Johnson as Launcelot sustained their parts well, and the Prince of Morocco was strongly portrayed by Mr. Mead.

The costumes were superb, the colors harmonizing admirably. Tasteful drapery redeemed the setting of the scene at Belmont and the pictures formed by the moving characters compelled constant admiration. The merits of the Lyceum company were seen to better advantage in the Shakesperean play than in Louis XI.

FOREIGN.

The Progress of the Campaign in Tonquin—Explosion of a Powder-Magazine.

Italy's Popular Tribute to the Memory of Victor Emmanuel—Irish Affairs.

The New Egyptian Cabinet—A Greely Relief Expedition—Frauds on the Turf.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

A DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The following has been received from our correspondent in Hong Kong: The morning of Dec. 28 a fire occurred outside the concession at Hanoi, which reached the artillery. Its origin was a spark from a forge. A great explosion of powder took place. Many shells and munitions for the fleet were destroyed. Several French artillerymen were hurt and ten auxiliaries were wounded. A rumor of the accident had reached here several days ago, but the accident was said to have occurred at Saigon. This shows that the Chinese have often rapid sources of communication.

THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Gen. Bickhot holds Sontay with 1,000 French troops. The country for ten miles around is clear of the enemy. Hung Hoa, above Sontay, on the Red River, has been abandoned by the Black Flags. A large number of Annamites are flocking to the French headquarters in Hanoi, bringing with them Chinese stragglers. It is stated that dissensions among the Annamites and Black Flags caused the loss of Sontay. Arms were found at Sontay marked "Foo Chow, China, Arsenal." Some correspondence has also been found compromising the Annamite officials in Hué and the Chinese officials.

Admiral Courbet in his report to the Government says the loss of artillery and stores by the fire and explosion at Hanoi Dec. 28 was not serious. Courbet says the enemy's loss during the French attack upon Sontay was 400 killed and 600 wounded. The Annamite commander and Lieutenant were wounded and several Chinese officers in the service of the Annamites killed. The Annamites left at Sontay ninety bronze cannon, 400 kilogrammes of dynamite, and 150,000 rifle cartridges.

Two thousand Annamites attacked a French post held by fifty marines. After several hours of hard fighting the Annamites retired, with the loss of 100 killed and wounded.

A column of French troops under command of Col. Massean left Hanoi to hunt pirates on the Red River, and may possibly advance to Hong Hoa, above Sontay. Col. Brionval overtook some bands of pirates in the Province of Namdinh, which retired before the French troops to a strong position, where they were attacked, and, after severe fighting for several hours, the French routed them.

It is reported the power of the Black Flags is broken and they have begun a guerrilla warfare.

A NEW TORPEDO.

INVENTED BY A TURK.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 9.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—At the trial of torpedoes yesterday on the Bosphorus Daoud Bey, a Turk, produced a torpedo invented by himself, the motive power of which is obtained by means of rocket tubes. Daoud's weapon attains a speed of 200 yards in twenty seconds, and is declared by experts to eclipse any torpedo yet invented.

A MONARCH'S MEMORY.

ITALY AT THE TOMB OF VICTOR EMMANUEL.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The final resting place of the late King Victor Emmanuel in the Pantheon at Rome having been completed and the remains having been deposited therein, the public was today admitted for the first time to view the tomb. The event was made the occasion of a grand national demonstration, including pilgrimages of loyal subjects from the remotest parts of Italy. There were also deputations of Italians from foreign countries, including Austria, the United States, and Chili, who had been sent by their Italian colonies at Trieste, New York, Valparaiso, etc., to do honor to the occasion. There was an enormous crowd present, and hundreds of wreaths were deposited upon the beautiful tomb designed by Signor Monte Verdi and now for the first time unveiled to public view. The day passed off with but one untoward episode. During the passage of the procession, and just as it had arrived opposit the Pantheon, a youth darted from the crowd and clambered up the pedestal of the obelisk which stands in the centre of the public square. From this elevation he attempted to harangue the crowd, shouting out disconnected sentences in praise of anarchy and in denunciation of king worship. The crowd would not listen, but hissed him, and cried out for his arrest. This seemed to make him a madman, and, producing a pair of scissors, he cut a slit in his coat over his left breast and stabbed himself in the neighborhood of the heart. The police by this time had got near enough to seize him, and he was taken to the station, where his wound was dressed by physicians, who also examined his mental condition and decided that he was insane.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

DENOUNCING THE ORANGEMEN.

DUBLIN, Jan. 9.—At a meeting of the National League T. D. Sullivan, M. P., said the Orangemen who attended the recent Orange meeting at Dromore were imported hirelings. He deplored the death of one of those Orangemen, but he laid the man's blood at the door of the landlords who brought ignorant dupes to Dromore to assail a peaceful meeting.

THE ROSSMORE TESTIMONIAL.

BELFAST, Jan. 9.—At a meeting in furtherance of the proposed testimonial to Lord Rossmore it was agreed, in compliance with a letter from Rossmore, not to present him with a testimonial, but merely an address, and give the money subscribed for the testimonial to the relatives of the Orangemen who died of wounds received in the trouble between the Nationalists and Orangemen at Dromore New-Year's.

WHY DALY RESIGNED.

CORK, Jan. 9.—The unexpected resignation of John Daly, member of Parliament from Cork, is attributed to the alleged slight recently inflicted by Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, who, wishing to fill a vacancy in the Government office here, asked Parnell to nominate a suitable candidate for the position. The custom heretofore has been to communicate with the senior member, who at the present time is Daly.

BOYCOTTING.

The system of boycotting seems to have been revived in County Mayo, where an unaccountable system of signaling during the nighttime has been going on in the country districts. The signals were watched by the police authorities and additional police dispatched there. A Sub-Sheriff, who has been threatened, is guarded day and night.

THE PARNELLITES.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Notwithstanding the concessions made by Mr. Gladstone's Government on the franchise question in Ireland the Home-Rulers are not satisfied. These concessions have been slowly extorted by the pressure which has been brought to bear by Mr. Chamberlain and his brother Radicals in the hope that they would to a certain extent strengthen the position "of the Cabinet at the coming session of Parliament. The Parnellite party, however, now state that they will vigorously oppose any measure of franchise reform in Ireland, no matter how near it may approach to universal suffrage, should it at the same time contemplate a reduction of the number of Irish members. They insist that the Government shall pledge themselves to the preservation of the present Irish representation under the Redistribution act. English Radicals are intensely irritated at this newest development of the obstructive policy, and threaten reprisals.

JUDGE DENMAN.

It is stated that owing to the threats of American Fenians against Judge Denman he is even surrounded by a police guard while upon the bench.

EGYPT.

ABANDONING THE SOUDAN.

CAIRO, Jan. 9.—Nubar Pasha assumed office today as Prime Minister of the new Egyptian Cabinet. The recruiting of black troops under Zebehr Pasha has been abandoned. The Government is undecided whether it will recall Baker Pasha, who has gone to Suakin to arrange for a campaign against El Mahdi. A military commission under Sir Evelyn Wood will make the necessary arrangements for the evacuation of the Soudan by the Egyptian troops, to accomplish which will, it is thought require a year.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The French press bitterly attack England for abandoning the Soudan to El Mahdi.

"CHINESE" GORDON.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—"Chinese" Gordon writes that Egypt must abandon the provinces of Darfour and Kordofan, but should retain possession of the Eastern Soudan, as, if El Mahdi be allowed to establish himself there, the result to Egypt would be disastrous. The Arabs on both sides of the Red Sea in that event would be likely to catch the infection of rebellion, and the whole "Eastern question" would be reopened. Gordon considers the choice of Nubar Pasha as Prime Minister a most judicious one.

THE NEW CABINET.

Following will probably be the new Cabinet: Sabet Pasha, Minister of the Interior.
Mahmond Falaki Pasha, Minister of Public Works under Arabi, Minister of Public Works.
Ald-el-Kadir, Minister of War.
Mustapha Pasha Fehmi, Minister of Finance.

The Khedive, in conversation, said he was convinced he was acting aright in accepting unreservedly the advice of England, whose motives were only good, and, therefore, identical with his own. He said England alone had helped him in the hour of his adversity.

The formation of a Cabinet is completed. Nubar Pasha, President of the Council, takes the Ministrys of Foreign Affairs and Justice, Mahmoud Falaki Pasha the Ministry of Public Instruction, and Abdurrahman Ruchdi Pasha the Ministry of Public Works. The remainder of the Cabinet is as previously indicated. Clifford Lloyd will be Under-Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior. Nubar Pasha believes Egypt will prosper only by union with England. It is stated that no time will be lost in carrying into effect the policy imposed on the Government by England. Troops will immediately be concentrated at Wady Haifa, and the Egyptian cavalry will leave for the desert Thursday to accustom the men to camp life.

The column of troops sent from Berber succeeded in relieving the garrison at Gezireh, with a loss of sixty-four men.

THE ABYSSINIANS.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 9.—It is stated that the King of Abyssinia has left Adua with an army and is marching on Massowah. Turkish gunboats will be sent to the Arabian ports on the Red Sea, where the emissaries of El Mahdi are exciting the populace to arms.

THE MISSING EXPLORERS.

PROPOSED SEARCH FOR THE GREELY PARTY.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—United States Consul Willard B. Wells, at Dundee, Scotland, has recently inspected the North Atlantic whaling fleet, now wintering at that port and comprising seventeen vessels, with a view of selecting one which is especially adapted to take an expedition to the Arctic region for the rescue of Lieut. Greely and his party. He has found several which he considers suitable for the service, and Capt. Adams, of Dundee, the well-known whaler who has devoted much attention to the subject, expresses his willingness to take command of the expedition. An officer of the United States navy is expected to arrive at Dundee tomorrow to represent the Navy Department in their choice of a vessel. The Dundee whalers are, however, already making active preparations for next season's work, and the United States may be too late if the engaging of a vessel be delayed.

FRAUDS ON THE TURF.

GIGANTIC SWINDLING OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Jockey Club's investigation has shown that within a year a gigantic conspiracy has been developed, which includes jockeys, trainers, and bookmakers, and which controls large numbers of horses, ostensibly owned by different parties and run in separate interests, but which are really owned by the conspirators and made to win or lose to suit their bets. There have been so many different horses all used in pursuance of this system that the public has been readily guiled into betting upon them, and the sharpers in the ring are said to have made enormous profits. The Jockey Club has decreed that no jockey can own a race-horse and bet upon races in which such horses run.

HENRY GEORGE.

A LECTURE ON LAND REFORM.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Mr. Henry George delivered his first lecture on the land-reform question in London tonight. St. James Hall was crowded to its fullest extent. There were a large number of Americans present. Mr. Henry Labouchère, who introduced Mr. George, dwelt on the phenomenal favor with which the lecturer's theories had been received both in his own country and abroad.

Mr. George's reception amounted to an ovation. All the points of his discourse were enthusiastically applauded. It was evident that the majority of the audience were almost ultra-Republican in their sympathies, and willingly approved of the liberal sentiments which Mr. George portrayed. Before ten minutes had elapseu the audience were in perfect accord with the speaker, and he seemed to be able to lead them to his conclusion withouts an effort. At the outset several interruptions were attempted by a small opposition claque, but they soon became interested.

At the end of the lecture Mr. Michael Davitt, who will accompany Mr. George in his tour through the north of England and Scotland, moved a vote of thanks, which was passed amid vociferous cries of approval. Among those present were Mr. James William Barclay, M. P., Mr. Henry Broadhurst, M. P., Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, M. P., Sir George Campbell, M. P., Profs. Besley, Wallace, and Frederick Harrison.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

HE CELEBRATES HIS SON'S BIRTHDAY AND DINES WITH THE COMEDIANS.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The 20th birthday of Prince Albert Victor, the elder son of the Prince of Wales, was celebrated with great rejoicings yesterday at Sandringham. Mr. Toole, the comedian, brought his company from London and entertained the guests with "Paul Pry" and "Guffin's Elopement." Three hundred guests were present, beside the Prince and Princess of Wales and their two sons and three daughters. After the performance the Prince of Wales entertained the comedians at a supper and made one of his most jovial orations.

TREATIES.

TURKEY AND THE UNITED STATES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 9.—The Porte has been informed by the United States Government that the existing treaty of commerce between the two countries must, for the present, remain in force, because the notice of its termination by Turkey was not given in proper time.

ANGLO-SPANISH.

MADRID, Jan. 9.—The Council of State has decided—14 against 13—that an Anglo-Spanish treaty of commerce is inexpedient. The council is merely a consultative body.

SUDEIKIN'S ASSASINS ARRESTED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 9.—It is reported that five Nihilists, the assasins of Lieut.-Col. Sudeikin, have been arrested. The murderers of Sudeikin were arrested through the information of a cabman who conveyed two of them from the house where the murder was committed. Sudeikin's nephew, dangerously wounded at the time of the murder, will probably recover, but will be insane.

MOSCOW, Jan. 9.—Thirty-seven university students here have been arrested for the murder of Sudeikin.

CABLE NOTES.

Austin's lace factory at Long Eaton, near Nottingham, has burned. Loss, £100,000.

Serious difficulties are reported in the corn trade at Liverpool. John Herd Jr., a corn-broker, has failed. His liabilities are large.

At a meeting of Liberal students of St. Andrew's University much regret was expressed at the retirement of Mr. Lowell from the Rectorship.

The Vignaux-Schaefer billiard contest of 3,000 points, 600 points nightly, commences the 14th. The game will be the "balk line," played at the café of the Grand Hotel in Paris.

A duel with swords between Aurolien Scholl and a journalist named Dion was fought at Paris yesterday in consequence of an article in the *Evenement*. Scholl was wounded in the side, Dion's sword breaking and leaving a fragment in the person of his antagonist.

Moody is suffering from a tooth abscess, and was absent from mission services at Clapham yesterday. At the evening meeting Sankey read a telegram that Moody hoped to resume work today.

A contract has been concluded between an American impresario and Sonnenthal, the court actor at Vienna, who will give a series of performances in the United States the coming summer. Sonnenthal will receive £45,000, besides traveling expenses.

Gen. Badeau, the United States Consul-General at Havana, has compelled a Havana commercial paper to retract a false statement to the effect that Badeau had protested in the name of American merchants against the injury sustained by commerce from the cartmen's strike.

It is stated that the Vatican again insists upon the abolition of an ecclesiastical court, and the Prussian Government refuse to accede thereto. Von Schloezer, the Prussian Minister to the Vatican, has received no fresh instructions in relation to negotiations between Prussia and the Vatican.

In the Spanish Chamber of Deputies Gonzalez Serrano, a Republican, attacked the foreign policy of the late Government. He condemned King Alfonso's journey to Germany, and charged the Marquis De La Vega Dearmijo, late Foreign Minister, with being hostile to France and playing into the hands of Bismarck. Prendergast, Minister of the Interior, replied that the present Ministry had accepted the responsibility of the late Cabinet for the King's journey.

A BRILLIANT EVENT.

Marriage of a Son of Senator Ben Harrison and a Daughter of Ex-Senator Saunders.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—The wedding of Mr. Russell B. Harrison, son of Senator Ben Harrison, of Indiana, and Miss Mary Saunders, daughter of ex-Senator Saunders, was celebrated this evening in Trinity Cathedral with great elegance. Mr. W. D. Wheeler, of Helena, Mont., was the best man, and Miss Eleanora Boyd, of Omaha, first bridesmaid.

Miss Harrison, sister of the groom, Miss Isaacs of Salt Lake, Miss Richardson of Omaha, and Miss Gertrude Derby of Chicago were bridesmaids; and Maj. H. B. Wilkins, Mr. P. P. Walker, Mr. G. R. Metten of Helena, Mr. W. J. Bradshaw, and Mr. J. R. McKee of Indianapolis, United States Marshal Biribower, and Henry C. Sharp of Omaha were ushers.

Senator Harrison and wife were present, as were also a number of people distinguished in political life from different parts of this and neighboring States. A reception was held at the Paxton Hotel.

Letters of congratulation were received from Gen. Sherman, Gen. A. D. Huzen, ex-President Hayes, Gen. Alvord, Gov. Crosby, and Secretary Lincoln, apropos of which latter it is a fact that may have passed out of the recollection of most people that one of the papers found lying on the desk of the Secretary's father after his last day's work was the appointment of Gov. Saunders, since Senator, over the Territory of Nebraska.

The bride, who is a charming blonde and has been a belle of Washington for the last two seasons, wore a white satin dress en train, trimmed with point lace, the front embroidered with opal beads and appliqued with plush flowers, and was adorned with diamonds. The bridesmaids were attired in white gros-grain silk worn demi-train and trimmed with lace.

The gifts were exceedingly numerous and valuable, those from the groom being diamonds and shares in the Montana Cattle Company.

The bridal party leave tomorrow for Indianapolis, where they will be given a reception Monday. They reach their home, Helena, Mont., about the 1st of March.

The reception was the most brilliant social affair that has ever taken place in Nebraska. The bridal trousseau was superb, and mostly imported from Paris.

THE DOMINION.

Suffering and Death in a Snow-Storm —Religious Differences, Etc.

KINGSTON, Ont., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—Wednesday last William and John Shercock, two young men of Howe Island, went to Clayton via the ice to make a payment on a schooner which they bought there recently. They remained over night at that place and started for home late next morning. About an hour after they left the American shore the recent heavy snowstorm came on, and it was so blinding they were unable to see where they were going and finally lost their way. After wandering about till darkness came on they became separated and then sank in the snow exhausted. When morning broke John, who had dug a hole in the snow-bank, saw that he was about 100 yards from a house which is located on the shore of Grindstone Island, and he crawled from the cold bed and managed to attract the attention of the inmates of the house, who went upon the ice and took him in charge. The poor fellow's feet and legs above the ankles, his hands, and a portion of his neck were badly frozen. It is said his feet and hands dropped off in the house. Search for the missing man was at once instituted, and yesterday his body was found, frozen stiff. The wind had removed a portion of the snow off his shoulder, and by this means the corpse was discovered. It is doubtful if John will recover.

FRENCH CATHOLICS AT VARIANCE.

QUEBEC, Que., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—The difficulties between the two sections of French Catholics of the Province of Quebec appear to have reached a critical stage. Both in religion and politics the liberal view is taken by the Archbishop of Quebec, but not even his high authority prevails with the Ultramontane section. Recently the Vicar-General of Quebec preached a sermon which it is believed was intended to set forth the Archbishop's views, and directly afterwards the latter and a number of the clergy formally withdrew from the Cercle Catholique, an association representing the Ultramontane side. Mgr. Smeuldes, who is now in Canada—having been sent here on a special mission by the Pope—has no very easy task before him, if his mission be, as is generally believed, to settle the present dissensions within the church.

A COLORED LAWYER WHO WANTS TO PRACTICE.

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—D. R. Davis, Clerk of North Colchester, better known as the colored orator of Essex County, will ask the Ontario Parliament to pass an act authorizing the Supreme Court of Canada to admit him to practice as a solicitor upon his passing the necessary examination. He is ineligible without a special act.

LOW BIDS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—The Chief Engineer of Canals having reported that all tenders for the St. Lawrence Canal improvements were far too low, the Government will call for new tenders, and all deposits will be withdrawn. The lowest tender for the Williamsburg Canal was $86,000, while the Engineer's estimate is $400,000.

LYNCHED.

STAUNTON, Va., Jan. 9.—E. D. Atchison, incarcerated for stabbing Sidney Ruckman, was taken from Monterey Jail by a mob and hanged. The body was then riddled with bullets.

A Corner on the Corn.

Dr. Wing's Corn and Bunion remedy *controls the market. Cure is perfect.* Take no other. Druggists, 25c.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wei De Meyer.

It is now undisputed that *Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure* is the only treatment that will absolutely cure Catarrh—fresh or chronic. "One box radically cured me, Rev. C. H. Taylor, 140 Noble street, Brooklyn." "It is benefiting me very much, A. D. Baker, 102 Washington street, Chicago, Ill." "It is a marvel, Rev. A. P. Fries, Cairo, N. Y." "My restoration was complete and rapid, Mary A. Rankin, 449 North Clark street, Chicago." Etc., etc. Thousands of testimonials are received from all parts of the world. Delivered, $1. Dr. Wei De Meyer's *Treatise*, with statements by the cured, mailed free. D. B. Dewey & Co., 182 Fulton street, New York.

Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned appetizer and invigorator, imparts a delicious flavor to all drinks and cures dyspepsia, diarrhœa, fever and ague. Try it, but beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine Angostura, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Marechal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a surereмedy for bronchitis and hoarseness. 25 cents a box.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

Our Zephyr and Worsted Department,

With increased space and ample light, is now replete with Choice Articles suitable for Fancy Work.

At all times will be found a complete assortment of

Columbia Germantown.
Cashmere Knitting Wool.
German Worsted.
Columbia Saxony.
Shetland Wool and Floss.
Fairy and Andalusia Wool.
Angora Wool for Hoods & Gloves.
Hamburg Wool.
Bergmann's Zephyr.
English Crewel.
Mending, Embroidery,
Crochet, and Knitting Cottons.

Worsted Silk & Plush Embroideries
Canvas and Felt.
Slipper Patterns—Velvet, Kid, and Canvas.
Lambrequins, Table Scarfs,
Towel Racks, Tidies,
Slipper Cases, Screens,
Toilet Sets, Foot Rests,
Cushions, Chair Stripes,
Baby Afghans,
Infants' Baskets,
Stamping Designs.

Silk and Wool Arrasene.
Embroidery Chenille.
Filling and Embroidery Silk.
Knitting and Purse Silks.
Crochet and Knitting Needles.
Regalia Trimmings.
Gold & Silver Laces, Braids, Cords, Tassels, and Bullion, for Church, Masonic, and Society purposes.
Beads.
Honiton Lace Braid.
Large Picture Patterns for Copying, specially selected for Convents.

EMBROIDERING AND STAMPING TO ORDER. DESIGNS EXECUTED.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

"CITY OF PARIS."

GLOVE SALE

Today, Friday, and Saturday,

LADIES'

Jersey Silk Mittens at.....75c pair
Jersey Cashmere Gloves, all lengths..25c pair
3, 4, and 6 Buttons Kids, all colors..50c pair
3 and 4 Hooks Kid (black only)....50c pair
6-Buttons Mousquetaire Kid.....75c pair

MEN'S

2-Button Plain Kid, all colors.....75c pair
2-Button Embroidered Back, all colors .90c pair

MISSES'

6 and 8 Buttons Mousquetaire Kid..50c pair
4 and 6 Buttons Cashmere.....25c pair
Jersey Silk Mittens.....55c pair
Jersey Cashmere Mittens.....33c pair

THE ABOVE ARE

ONE-HALF

OUR REGULAR PRICES.

On all Winter Gloves and Mittens

25 Per Cent Off

From our regular low prices.

JOHN W. GOETZ & CO.,
Sole Proprietors of The
CITY OF PARIS,
Corner State and Washington-sts.

N. B.—Our SILK, VELVET, SATIN, and PLUSH SALE, also the HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR SALE, will be continued.

Full line of CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S UNDERWEAR.

PAPILLON SKIN CURE

Is a specific cure for Salt Rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Scaldhead, Tetter, Hives, Dandruff, Pimples, Plain Poisoning, Ringworm, Sunburn, and all diseases of the cutaneous system, by exudation and not by excretion, whereby every particle of disease is withdrawn from the system. Inordinate itching of the skin is allayed at once by bathing the parts.

For Piles, Wounds, Cuts, Ulcers or Sores, no remedy is so prompt in soothing and healing as Papillon Skin Cure. It does not smart or burn. Directions in ten languages accompany every bottle.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS IN THIS CITY.
PAPILLON MFG. CO., CHICAGO.

Proposals for Sewer.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned Clerk of the Village of Hyde Park, Cook County, Ill., will receive up to 6 o'clock p. m. of Saturday, January 12, 1884, sealed proposals for furnishing the material and doing the necessary work for the construction of a brick sewer along Ninety-second-st. from Calumet River to South Chicago-av. Also for filling of said street from Harbor-av. to South Chicago-av.; approximate quantity of filling required, 1,000 cubic yards. All in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the Village-Hall. Bidders will please bid separately for each improvement.

All bids must be accompanied with a certified check for $300.

The Village reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

E. W. HENRICKS, Village Clerk.

THE MORAL OF IT.

We may moralize as much as we please about pain; but the fact is, that we don't like it while it lasts, and that we want to get rid of it as soon as we can. Whether caused by rheumatism, gout, disordered liver, weak nerves, irregular kidneys, bad blood, or anything else that is just the reverse of what it should be, the sooner it is out of the system the happier we are. Whether pain is the result of imprudence or of accident, or is sent as a punishment for our sins, may be a nice question for the philosophers to argue; but people who are suffering want first to be rid of the pain, after which those who are fond of argument may argue the matter to their hearts' content.

Above all theory, argument and philosophy, comes the delightful fact that BROWN'S IRON BITTERS drives pain away. Sufferers run no risk in trying this medicine, the

IT HURTS HIS FEELINGS.

The Mayor Orders the Exposition Company to Vacate the Lake-Front Premises.

Pending Negotiations He Has Waited Patiently for Rent Where There Was No Rent.

The Stockholders Still Confident that the Matter Will Be Satisfactorily Adjusted—Hungry Aldermen.

Said the Mayor yesterday: "I have demanded possession of the Lake-Front property leased to the Exposition Company, and I have written a letter to the President and Directors today."

The following is the letter referred to:

The 18th day of December, 1882, the City Council of the City of Chicago passed a resolution in the following words: "*Resolved*, That the Mayor and Controller execute a lease to the Exposition Company of the Lake-Front property occupied by the Exposition Buildings to the 1st of May, 1883, upon the said company or the individual occupying said building agreeing to pay into the City Treasury the annual rental of $10,000, quarterly in advance. Provided, however, they shall continue to furnish the present quarters now occupied by the Fire Department in the Exposition Building free of charge in addition to the rental herein required. *Resolved*, That if said company fail within thirty days from the passage of this resolution to execute said lease that said Mayor and Controller at once take possession of said premises, and advertise the same for lease for one year to the highest bidder upon such terms and conditions as to them shall seem proper, and report the same to the City Council for action."

Neither the Exposition Company nor the individuals occupying said building have at any time agreed to pay the annual rent indicated in said resolution. No steps have been taken by the Mayor and Controller toward taking possession of the premises occupied by the Exposition Building for the reason that there has been almost constantly since the passage of said resolution some proposition or propositions before the City Council modifying or changing the conditions of said resolution. Out of respect to the Council the Mayor and Controller have delayed taking any definit action toward taking such possession until all of such propositions should finally be acted upon. Last Monday final action was taken upon the last of such propositions, and so nothing is left for us to do but to obey the order of the City Council. In accordance, therefore, with said resolution of Dec. 10, 1882, we make formal claim to the Lake-Front property occupied by the Exposition Building.

THEY FAILED TO "DEPOSIT."

The perusal of the above letter shows that the Mayor is not in favor of this action; indeed, he has repeatedly expressed himself as strongly opposed to it; but he feels bound to carry out the orders of the Council, and the Aldermen, or some of them at least, being unable to get the money they wanted are determined to pull down the house. If the Directors of the Exposition had been a little less simple-minded, and had distributed among certain Aldermen $5,000, or half of one year's rental, no doubt they could have gotten the property for a nominal figure; but, being ignorant of the way of dealing with the City Fathers of the present generation, they thought a statement of the facts as they are—that reasoning and honest argument—would do, and they failed in all their efforts to get rid of the $10,000 rent which it was sought to impose upon them, and now are threatened with ejectment. What action the Directors and the stockholders, whom they will doubtless call into counsel, will now take in the premises remains to be seen.

SECRETARY REYNOLDS.

"What do you think of the Mayor's letter?" said a TRIBUNE reporter to Secretary Reynolds.

"It's as nice as it could be."

"What are you going to do about it?"

"The Directors will be called together to decide what is to be done."

"When will they meet?"

"This week."

"Will they get the stockholders together?"

"Yes, unless they determine to make the payment and take the chances with future Councils for reimbursement if they need the money."

"I don't understand you?"

"I mean by that that the exaction of the rental will cripple our resources—it is hard to tell to what extent, whether vitally or simply cripple—and we will have to apply to the city for relief. The Directors will decide the question. I am satisfied that Councils will be better disposed in the future. I think all citizens who have thought the matter over carefully will agree with us. All know that the city has just as much interest in the Exposition as we have. It is one of those things that ought not to be trifled with. All who are properly informed will agree that we should be let alone."

"When are you to give an answer?"

"We shall have a reasonable time. There is no disposition to treat us unfairly. That is indicated by the letter."

"Has a lease ever been offered to the company under the resolution?"

"No. We have always understood that the Mayor didn't regard it legal to execute a lease to us, and he has so announced. But without counting that at all, or making the point, the matter has been held in abeyance as he states—held open in good faith on his part until now awaiting the action of the Council."

"Do you think the company will take a lease?"

"I don't want to express an opinion about it, as I have no authority to do so. I have no idea what the Directors or stockholders will do. When the time comes I have an opinion to express, but I have no right to commit the organization."

"Your opinion is that you ought not to pay the rent?"

"Every man in the city who is properly educated on the subject believes that we cannot afford to pay rent and do justice to the interests we have in hand—justice to the city and justice to the community—unless we are permitted to use our resources to that end."

"You didn't expect this outcome of the controversy?"

"I had no special expectation about it. I couldn't tell what would be the result. I supposed they would come to their senses by this time and take a better view of it; or rather supposed they would become informed of the real situation and take a different view from the one they had when they possessed but a limited amount of information on the subject."

"Do you think the company will vacate?"

"I have no idea what they will do. I don't wish to say now what my views are. I have an opinion as to what we ought to do, but I'll express it at the meeting of the Directors."

PRESIDENT SKEBERGER.

Mr. A. F. Seeberger, President of the Exposition Association, was asked last night by a TRIBUNE reporter what course, if any, that body had determined upon in view of the Mayor's notice that the Exposition Building must be vacated.

"Nothing has been done as yet officially," was the reply. "It is a matter of very grave importance, of course, and the Executive Committee would not feel justified in assuming the responsibility of saying what to do, and therefore the question will be referred to the Board of Directors. It will take several days to give the necessary notice to call these members together, but possibly their meeting will be held next Saturday. Even then nothing may be done, the Directors declining to assume direct responsibility in the matter, and it may be necessary in the end to call the stockholders together and refer the whole question to them."

"Is there any probability that an agreement will be reached to pay the $10,000 rental asked by the city?"

"As I have said, I can say nothing on that point just now. I am free to say, however, that it is out of the question for such a rent to be paid if the Exposition Association is to be a financial success. I am also willing to state that there has been a studied misrepresentation of the position of the association in this matter by some of the members of the Council. We have been perfectly willing to meet the various committees from the Council in whose hands the question has rested during the last year, and I think we have always been willing to do our part. In fact, the letter of the Mayor today contains a virtual recognition of such a desire upon our part. But there are some members of the City Council who have personal feelings to gratify in pushing the matter, and there are others who, with no apparent object in view, seem determined to carry it through at all hazards. We have been willing to recognize the rights of the city to the property by the payment of a nominal rent, which in view of the serious question as to whether or not it has a good title to the premises we think is but simple justice, and that our position will have the support of three-fourths of the reasonable and public-spirited citizens of Chicago. The association has been able by prudent management to pay 4½ per cent upon the investment, but I do not think a single stockholder regards his investment as other than one for the good of the public, and I am sure there are none who wish to receive great returns from their money. As a proof of this assertion there is not a single person in the Directory who is the owner of more than ten shares of stock, and all regard their positions more as places of trust than as those from which it is expected to reap handsome rewards. The expenses of keeping the building in repair and the association in running order are very large, and to saddle upon us such a rental as the Council is endeavoring to exact is altogether out of the question. I repeat, therefore, that while there can be no official announcement for the present, I do not think the association could pay any such rent, and certainly not so long as the city's title to the property hangs upon such a slender thread."

JOHN B. DRAKE.

Mr. John B. Drake, who was seen at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening, said he had not heard that any such rash step had been resolved upon. "I am not a Director, and am only a stockholder at present, but if I were I would never pay a cent of rent."

"But it is not rent they want now. The order is that the property must be vacated," was suggested.

"Well, I would not move a peg. That building was erected there under the direction of the Board of Public Improvements and for the good of the public. If they want it removed let them remove it. They can do it if they want to, but if they do," said the hotelkeeper with a twinkle of the eye, "there'll be a howl raised such as they've never heard before. That institution benefits, either directly or indirectly, every man, woman, and child in the city. Every business-man knows that the people who put their money into it get nothing in return. Now, if the people who run the City Government think the building ought to come down, let them take it down. That's all I say; let them do it."

"Do you think you can get your money back by a damage suit?"

"Well, I won't say what I think the board would do, but I'm certain there'd be a muss about it, and I think the people who put their money into it for the good of the city ought to be protected. I was in the Directory for four years, and I know something about the earnings of the concern. It was hard work to get the stock paid up. We started in with a paid-up capital of $175,000, which was increased by the earnings to $250,000. By that time repairs and alterations were needed, and that has about eaten up the successive earnings. I did not object to the nominal rental of $500 paid the city, or to the personal-tax, which amounted to something like $1,200 or $1,500 more. But this was ample compensation to the city for the use of the ground. Suppose they should tear the building down, what could they do with the property? Rent it to a circus now and then, and that's all. Wouldn't it be better to let the Exposition Building stand?"

"If the building should be torn down before June 5, where will the convention be held?"

"In a smaller hall. It can easily be provided for. There need be no trouble about that question. There are plenty of halls in Chicago that can be used for that purpose. But, mind you, I don't think the Exposition Building will be troubled. All this talk may have a meaning, but it does not mean what it seems to. I don't believe the men who voted to tear it down can be reelected if they work that racket out."

POTTER PALMER.

The information being conveyed to Potter Palmer, who is one of the Directors of the Exposition, he stated that he did not believe the building would be removed. He could not say what the Directors would do about the order, as he had not heard that it had been issued until informed by the reporter.

BELLEVILLE'S HORROR.

The Search for the Victims of the Convent Fire Goes Slowly Forward.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—The search for the missing victims at Belleville was resumed early this morning by Street-Commissioner Stromberg and a large force of men, but is progressing very slowly. The débris is burning fiercely under the top layer of bricks and mortar, making it a very difficult task for the men to continue the work. A bucket brigade, consisting of two men, was formed this morning to temporarily cool the spots at which the men are working. According to the manner in which the work is now being carried on the building will not be cleared till some time next week.

About 11 o'clock the first corpse found today was unearthed in the cellar of the northwest wing of the building, and consisted of about two handfuls of bones, crisp and burned almost to ashes. Some of the convent inmates now claim that there is only one more victim unaccounted for, but the Coroner is certain that ten bodies are in the building. The search was continued without intermission till 6 o'clock this evening, and one other body was found.

The unclaimed bodies were removed from the morgue to the church this afternoon, and will lie in state in the church all night. The church will be illuminated and remain open for all who wish to visit the remains before 11 o'clock.

The gentlemen of the parish at a meeting held this morning decided to keep a night-watch over the remains, and will remain with them till tomorrow morning, when the funeral services commence.

The remains of Mother Mary Jerome had been removed from the morgue to the orphan asylum, but were sent to the church this afternoon with the other bodies.

A telegram was received from Bishop Baltes, of Alton, this morning, stating he would arrive in Belleville tonight to conduct the funeral services tomorrow morning.

The charred remains of the unfortunate victims are piled promiscuously in small boxes or wrapped in newspapers lying on the floor, and from early morning till late at night a crowd passes through the little room, raising the covering from the ghastly collection, and commenting on the appearance that they present. The crowd is composed of all classes of people, drawn there by an unexplainable desire to gaze upon the sickening spectacle.

The Coroner's jury resumed the taking of testimony at 9 o'clock this morning. Mr. W. H. Marring being the first witness, and testifying in substance that he arrived at the fire ten minutes after the alarm was sounded, and saw several persons throwing themselves out of the windows in the west wing of the building. The fire department arrived some time later, when the lower part of the building was in flames and the upper rooms filled with smoke. According to his opinion the fire could have been confined to the west wing of the building if properly managed.

Mrs. Mary Becker testified that she resides on South Fourth street, in the rear of the Convent of the Immaculate Conception:

The night of the fire, about 10:15 o'clock, I was awakened by screams coming from the convent. Five minutes later the bells commenced to ring, and about fifteen minutes later they brought Fanny Brinker to my house. She had her foot sprained by jumping from the third story on a porch at the second story. She was taken from the porch with a ladder. Another girl also jumped on the porch, and so escaped without injury. The fire was bursting through the dining-room windows in the basement when I first saw it. I was well acquainted with the Mother Superior and the interior of the building. The Mother Superior was always afraid of fire since a small blaze was discovered in the convent seven months ago. She only feared for the children. I heard from another lady that one of the boarders heard an explosion in the basement before they went to bed; but as to the correctness of this I have no personal knowledge.

Sister Monessa was the last name on the long list of witnesses secured by the Coroner, but that lady sustained serious injuries the night of the fire and could not give her testimony at the morgue. The Coroner and his jury visited her sick-room in the orphan asylum this morning, and, while suffering intense pain, the sister gave the following statement:

I had charge of one of the furnaces the night of the fire—the one in the west wing near the convent garden. I put in a small quantity of coal that night and closed it up, and, as was customary, intended to let it run till about 5 o'clock the next morning, when I usually went down and fired up. I saw nothing unusual with the furnace the night of the fire, nor was it unusually hot. We were up at 10 o'clock, at which time there was no sign of fire, and at which time I was in the halls and would have noticed it. Every soul in the convent was, I think, in bed at 10 o'clock. I have no idea how the fire originated. There was no coal in the basement. We only used a small quantity of oil for lighting purposes in a lantern, and I kept it in a gallon can in the second story. I jumped out at a window after several attempts to escape through the hall, in which I was unsuccessful on account of the smoke and heat.

Some few other witnesses were then examined, and an adjournment was taken till tomorrow.

The Coroner of St. Clair County has made out the following list of bodies recovered from the ruins:

1. Virginia Henzelman.
2. Lizzie Isch.
3. Miss Pulse.
4. Mother Jerome.
5. Sister Angelis.
6. Laura Thompson.
7. Unknown.
8. Gertrude Stenck.
9. Miss Lenhardt.
10. Unknown.
11. Unknown.
12. Susie Wimer.
13. Unknown.
14. Mary Manning.
15. Mary Campbell.
16. Moderate Riley.
17. H. Bertels.
18. Unknown.
19. Unknown.
20. Unknown.
21. Unknown.
22. Supposed remains of Emma Stock.
23. Unknown.
24. Unknown.

There are still missing or unidentified Sister Edwina, Lotta Pierson, Josie Pioudre, Minnie and Agnes Scaling, Minnie Bailey, Hilda Hammell, Kitty Urbana, Mary Bleo, Delphia Schlerhitzauer, and Minnie Fitzgerald.

POTTER AND HIS MAN.

The Jeweler and the Policeman State Their Cases to the Board of South Park Commissioners.

After Much Argument and Sparring the Matter Is Referred to Commissioner Wahl, with Power to Act.

A regular meeting of the South Park Board was held yesterday afternoon, and the feature of the meeting was the trial of Policeman Sullivan, of the South Park police force, on the charges preferred by Mr. Potter, the Madison-street jeweler. Mr. Potter was represented before the board, and there were present Commissioners Callaghan, Walsh, Sherman, and Wahl, the first-named gentleman presiding. The main points of Mr. Potter's trouble with Policeman Sullivan and the facts about the various suits growing out of it are pretty well known, and a large number of frequenters of the boulevards are interested in the outcome.

Mr. Storrs read Mr. Potter's affidavit, in which he stated that in August last he had been stopped by the man Sullivan on his beat south of the band-stand. He was not driving fast at the time, and had never seen the policeman before. The next night he was driving with a friend, Mr. Barrett, along the same drive, and Sullivan stopped him again, and in the conversation which ensued the officer had made threats, and told Mr. Potter he would "get even with him" and "fix him" in the future.

ARREST AND TRIAL.

Mr. Potter complained to Commissioner Callaghan about this. After that he avoided the man's beat until Nov. 25 last, when he happened to drive up there. Although he was not driving at all fast, he was arrested by Sullivan, who said: "Now, d—n you, I've got you, and you've got to go to Hyde Park." Mr. Potter told him to let go and he would accompany him, which he did. The case, on a charge of fast driving, was tried in Hyde Park and dismissed by the prosecution. Then it was commenced again in Kensington, and was now pending. Mr. Potter had preferred charges for the removal of Sullivan to the board.

Affidavits were read from Mr. Barrett, who testified to Sullivan's language when he was riding with Mr. Potter; also from W. R. Shaw, John Shaw, Tobias J. Broderick, Mr. Barrett, and Mr. Potter, all of whom swore that Mr. Potter was driving at a moderate gait, within the ordinance.

In connection with these affidavits was a petition for the removal of Sullivan, signed by seventy well-known citizens, and eight affidavits to the effect that Sullivan was insolent and incompetent, and some swore that they were afraid to allow their wives to drive on Sullivan's beat for fear he would insult them.

SULLIVAN'S ANSWER.

In answer to these documents the affidavit of Policeman Sullivan was read. He made a sweeping denial of all the charges of insolence, and swore that Mr. Potter was violating the fast-driving ordinance when he arrested him. It was also alleged that Superintendent White had made the statement that Mr. Potter was driving fast that day.

Commissioner Walsh made a motion to postpone final action on the matter until one week after the next regular meeting, and this was the signal for a good deal of fun.

Mr. Storrs wanted the case pending against Mr. Potter, in Kensington, dismissed. He said the Justice of the Peace was generally the creature of the plaintiff, and he never failed to take a change of venue when he used to practice in their courts when a suit was brought before a Justice.

SPARRING.

Commissioner Wahl said he wanted to see the thing settled. He had made up his mind and would never be at any more meetings to consider a matter that was to be passed over in the face of such affidavits.

"But it is unjust not to allow Mr. Sullivan a chance to be heard," remonstrated Commissioner Walsh.

"It is not unjust," said Commissioner Wahl. "I don't know Sullivan, but in the face of the evidence I think Sullivan's insolence is beyond question. I would like to see Sullivan and Mr. Potter get out and settle the matter in private."

"There's enough evidence in those affidavits, Mr. Walsh, to hang that man, and you know it," said Mr. Potter.

"I don't know anything of the kind," was the response.

Commissioner Wahl said he did not want to drag Mr. Potter away from his business any more, and would like to see the Kensington case dismissed. Commissioner Callaghan echoed this sentiment, and Mr. Storrs said it was the only manly and dignified course for the board to take.

"But we might as well discharge the man at once," said Commissioner Walsh, "if that is done. I admit the suit was wrongfully brought."

"Of course it was," said Mr. Storrs. "We have here five witnesses to swear that the ordinance was not violated and only one who swears that it was. Why don't you go down and try it, Potter, and bully it through?" But Mr. Potter shook his head and said there was too much time and expense attached to such a move.

"You're just the man to indulge in fast driving," said Potter, "said Commissioner Walsh.

"And so are you, for that matter," was the retort.

"But I never drive."

"Well, you ride fast."

"Because the driving is fast," said Mr. Storrs, "it appears that insolent and insulting policemen are to be kept."

Commissioner Callaghan said he thought Mr. Potter should not have been taken away out to Kensington for trial when the Justice there had an office right at Grand Crossing.

"It's a contemptible outrage and a persecution," remarked Mr. Potter, bitterly.

"Yes, if employés of the board are to be allowed to harass people," argued Mr. Storrs.

"I think you ought to be fined for fast driving at that time," said Commissioner Walsh, and I renew my motion for the postponement."

The motion was carried and Mr. Potter and Mr. Storrs walked out of the room.

REFERRED TO COMMISSIONER WAHL.

"I believe that this thing is all wrong," said Commissioner Wahl. "It will look bad to the public, and they will think there is a ring in this board. I think you are disposed to do the fair thing in this matter. Mr. Callaghan, and you, too, Mr. Sherman; but I think Mr. Walsh and Mr. Russell are prejudiced."

"There is no man in the county who deserves to be fined for fast driving more than Potter. He has made the statement that if it cost him $5,000 he would have Sullivan 'bounced.'"

"I wish you'd let me settle this matter," said Commissioner Wahl. "I don't want to see it before the board again."

"Very well," said Commissioner Walsh. "I move that the whole matter be referred to Commissioner Wahl with power to act," and the motion was unanimously carried.

"All right," said Commissioner Wahl, "and if I can't do it I'll find where the trouble is."

"I'm afraid that one policeman will be made afraid to interfere with fast drivers," said Commissioner Walsh. "Let it be ordered that the suit at Kensington be postponed then."

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

A petition was read from property-owners asking for the erection of a depot by the Lake shore Road at the junction of Grand boulevard and Forty-first street. The petitioners say that they have no shelter there while waiting for trains. The board was asked to sign the petition, but they agreed to sign it as individuals.

The December pay-roll, amounting to $7,400, was ordered paid.

The Superintendent was authorized to dispose of the ice in Jackson Park, to contract for 12,000 feet of oak lumber at not more than $40 per 1,000, and to have the twenty-two sprinkling wagons repainted and retouched for summer use.

THE JOHNSON ESTATE.

Endeavor to Properly Administer the Trust Funds.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—Parties interested in the funds and real estate of which the late Arthur B. Johnson was trustee applied to Judge Merwin yesterday for the appointment of a trustee or trustees to fill the vacancy caused by his death. The funds embrace bequests of $23,000 each to the four sisters of Arthur B. Johnson by their father and considerable real estate. On behalf of Gen. W. A. Johnson and Charles A. Johnson the appointment of separate trustees for the trust funds and for the real estate was asked, also that the trusteeship of the funds be vested in the administrator, William C. Johnson. Judge Merwin rendered a decision today that a single trustee should be appointed, that William C. Johnson not being a resident of this State is not a proper person for trustee, and that the court would appoint any eligible person on whom the legatees could agree, and would designate a trustee in the event of their failure to agree. This afternoon Ward Hunt Jr. informed the court that all interested in the estate would be satisfied with the appointment of Addison C. Miller, of Utica, and he was appointed. On behalf of the administrator, William C. Johnson, the appointment of an expert to examine the accounts was asked, and Judge Merwin said he would hold the matter open till Trustee Miller had accepted and qualified. Reports were published here today that $65,000 of the missing securities had been found to Arthur B. Johnson's credit in New York. Counsel for Mrs. McDonnell, of Rochester, say there is no truth in the reports.

FIGHTING A RAILROAD.

A Kankakee Man Has the Audacity to Make an Assault on the Illinois Central.

A few of the Illinois coal-shippers are at present making war against some of the railroad companies operating in this State, the cause of the trouble being the discrimination in freight-charges made by the companies in favor of certain coal-shippers. The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners—Messrs. W. N. Brainard, E. C. Lewis, and Charles T. Strattan—who are the legalized arbitrators in such matters, have considered one case and given a decision which is most unsatisfactory to the complainants. Yesterday, at a meeting at the Grand Pacific, they had the second case under consideration for many hours, but have not as yet rendered their decision. An epitome of the facts in the case of the Kankakee Coal Company vs. The Illinois Central Railroad, as related by Judge S. M. Moore, of Kankakee, the complainants' attorney, to a TRIBUNE reporter last evening, will serve to illustrate the cause of the troubles.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLES.

The Kankakee Coal Company's mines are located at Clark City, a station on the Illinois Central Railroad about ninety miles from Chicago. A rival company, called the Central Illinois Coal Company, but better known as the Meeker Company, owns mines at Tracy, Ill., which is on the same railroad line and a short distance further from Chicago. For the last twelve months or so the Kankakee Company has been charged $1.26 per ton freight on coal to Chicago in car-load lots, while the Meeker Company has been charged only 75 cents per ton. In addition to that the Kankakee Company has been obliged to pay $2 per load for switching expenses at Chicago, while the Meeker Company got their coal in free. The explanation of the railroad company regarding this discrimination was that the Meeker coal was carried under a contract, dated December, 1882, which bound the shippers to send 50,000 tons of coal over the road the first year and 75,000 tons the second year. The Kankakee Company, thereupon, in order to extend their business at the Chicago end, took in a partner, Mr. Johnson, a coal dealer in this city, by which arrangement they were enabled to make an offer to the railroad company binding themselves to ship at least 40,000 tons of coal per annum over the road. The best terms the railroad company would make on this contract, however, was $1.10 per ton, though continuing to carry the Meeker coal at 75 cents. In November a formal complaint, setting forth these facts, was made to the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

THE LAW.

The law on the subject is that in case of a proven violation of the law, or when the facts in their judgment warrant it, it is the duty of the Commissioners to bring suit against the offending road. The complainants, therefore, asked that the Illinois Central be prosecuted. The Commissioners heard the case at Springfield, and decided that the law had been violated, but that, as the railroad company agreed to refund all overcharges and promised to observe the law in future, no prosecution would be ordered. Instead, however, of giving redress, the railroad company continued its high charges, and, in fact, in some cases increased them, one case quoted being a charge of 90 cents per ton to Irwin City, while the Meeker coal was carried eight miles further for 60 cents per ton. The Kankakee Company then petitioned, for a rehearing, and the case was once more argued before the Commissioners at Springfield Jan. 3 and 4. Monday last the Commissioners gave their decision, the result being the same as before.

WHY THIS FAVORITISM?

In reply to the reporter's inquiry as to why the railroad company should favor the Meeker Company, Judge Moore promptly replied that Mr. Meeker, the Treasurer, was a son-in-law of Mr. Ackerman's, who was President of the Illinois Central Railroad when the contract was made. He added that very many of the officers of the railroad companies operating in this State, and in some cases the companies themselves, were interested in particular mines, and used the freight tariff to freeze their opponents out of the market and thereby gain a monopoly of the business. In the case of William T. Gougar, of Kankakee, the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad Company, which was before the Commissioners at the Grand Pacific yesterday, the complainant was actually forced out of his business as a coal-shipper from Kankakee to Streator owing to this discrimination in freight charges. The company, he says, charged him 93 cents per ton, while his competitors were charged only 65, 70, and 75 cents per ton, the reason being that he refused to buy coal from a mine at Streator in which the railroad company was interested. His case was heard and proven before the Commissioners at Springfield Jan. 3, and continued until yesterday. The action of the Commissioners is made the subject of much severe criticism. The penalty against railroads for this violation of the law is a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000 for the first offense, not less than $5,000 nor more than $10,000 for the second offense, not less than $10,000 nor more than $25,000 for the third offense, and not less than $25,000 for any subsequent offense, while by an independent statute of quo warranto the Judge may in his discretion oust the road of its franchise. The law in this matter is said to be trampled on continually by almost every railroad in the State, and it is claimed to be practically impossible to get the Commissioners to prosecute, though legally bound to do so. The point now specially in dispute is whether it is within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners to refuse to prosecute when a proven and acknowledged violation of the law has been brought before them.

THE DECISION OF 1883.

The most important points in the decision of the Commissioners [dated Jan. 7, 1883] in the Kankakee Company's case are as follows:

After carefully hearing the legal arguments . . . and fully considering the propositions involved, together with the "Act to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination," the Commissioners believe that the said railroad company has unjustly discriminated against the complainant in charging the Kankakee Coal Company a greater rate for the transportation of coal from Tracy to Kensington than was charged the Central Illinois Coal Company under the sliding contract made with the latter company. Entering into a special contract for the transportation of this coal, the terms of which were not made public by the common carrier, and by which a lesser sum was charged the greater shipper, was an unjust discrimination under the law. . . . Considering the fairness with which the officers of the road offered to settle with the complainant, and the absence of any willful intent to violate the law, with the assurances of proper treatment in all future dealings, the commission is unwilling to prosecute for the recovery of the fines as requested in the prayer of the complainants. . . . Therefore, governed by all the circumstances in these complaints, and recognizing the discretionary powers conferred by the statute, this commission declines to bring the suits requested by the complainant so long as the railroad company refrains in the future from violating the law.

The Attorney-General concurs in this decision.

At yesterday's meeting Judge Moore represented the complainant and Mr. Wheeler the corporation. The case will be decided by the Commissioners at their next meeting in Springfield. Before leaving the city the Commissioners held a consultation with the Chief Grain Inspector.

SIR KNIGHTS ON A PILGRIMAGE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—Kansas City Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar, forty-five strong, accompanied by fifteen ladies and a brass band, arrived tonight at 7 o'clock, and were received by St. Elmo Commandery. Tomorrow a reception at the temple and a concert will be the program for the visitors. Friday evening a grand banquet will be tendered them at the Peabody. A number of the grand officers of the State will be in attendance during their visit.

THE WRONG MAN SHOT.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—Morgan Mochamer, agent of the Connotton Valley Railway at Hartville, Stark County, has been missing railway tickets from his office for some time past, and arranged a gun in such a manner as to shoot any one entering the office during the night. This morning he thoughtlessly opened the door without detaching the string connected with the gun, and received the entire charge of shot in his groin. He cannot recover.

STANLEY'S ADVENTURES.

Life: Stanley has discovered a river in Central Africa called Kissmelonga. It cannot be very far from Lake Nyum-nyum.

SOMETHING NEW.

Artisans and Dealers in Building Materials Will Organize a Builders' and Traders' Exchange.

It Will Probably Occupy Quarters Adjacent to Those of Henry L. Gay's Permanent Exhibit.

About 150 representatives of the various branches of artisans engaged in building, together with a fair sprinkling of dealers in building material, held a meeting yesterday for the purpose of organizing a Builders' and Traders' Exchange. The idea is to rent a suitable room in some desirable location and maintain a permanent exchange that shall not only be headquarters for contractors, architects, and dealers, but for property-owners as well. The question has been extensively agitated for several years, but for some reason or other there has never been sufficient interest manifested to develop it into substantial form. New York, Boston, Cincinnati, and other large cities have institutions of the kind which have been in a flourishing condition for several years and proven a great benefit to the building fraternity of those cities. Some time ago the Master Masons' Association of this city recognized that an exchange was desirable for promoting its interests, and established headquarters in the Arcade building. The rapidity with which this has grown in popular favor and the beneficial results derived have created a desire for something more extensive—an exchange that should embrace in its membership all branches of the trade.

ARCHITECT GAY'S EXHIBIT.

Another thing that has tended to bring about this opinion is the establishment of a permanent exhibition of builders' materials by Henry L. Gay, an architect. This enterprise will be opened to the public in a few days, and is located on the third floor of the building at the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street. It will be supported entirely by dealers in building materials, who will keep samples of their various wares constantly on exhibition. When a builder contemplates erecting a building he can select everything necessary from the samples, which will include not only brick, stone, lumber, and mortar, but all kinds of decorative material, and in fact everything that goes to complete a building. In canvassing the subject of organizing a Builders' and Traders' Exchange the movers have worked with a view of establishing it in the same building with the permanent exhibit, the floor below being unoccupied at present. That question, however, will come up for future consideration.

FORMULATING THE OBJECT.

The meeting yesterday was called to order by George Prussing, ex-Secretary of the Master Masons' Association, who briefly stated the object of the assembly, which was substantially the same as given above. Marshall W. Carter was elected Chairman and in accepting the position said that he would beg of those present to do one of two things: Either drop the matter at once or put their shoulders to the wheel with such energy that it would be a great success. He thought an exchange would be a great benefit if it could be founded on a solid basis.

Mr. Prussing then offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, We recognize the importance of a Builders' and Traders' Exchange, a room to accommodate all persons engaged in the various business trades and dealers and manufacturers of builders' materials, for the transaction of this business with each other and architects of this city, and

WHEREAS, We believe that the establishment of such exchange under the same roof with the permanent Exhibit of Building Appliances will be of advantage, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, do hereby subscribe our firm names as members of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange of Chicago, to be governed by such rules or by-laws as may be adopted at a subsequent meeting of the subscribers.

ARGUMENT AND ADOPTION.

There were numerous speeches made regarding the adoption of the resolution, and Mr. Gay gave a few figures as to what would be the probable cost of maintaining the exchange. The room already mentioned included the entire second floor of the building, and could be rented for $6,000 per annum; the running expenses would amount to about $3,000 more, and the cost of fitting up and furnishing would amount to about $5,000. He thought that the front and rear ends of the room could be divided into offices and leased for about $3,000 per year, which would bring the net running expenses down to $3,000.

The Hon. George E. White thought that the amount of assessment against each firm should be stipulated in the resolution before it was voted upon, in order that those present would fully understand what they were doing before pledging their names to its support. On a vote as to how many would like to become members at an initiation-fee of $25 eighty-two replied in the affirmative and thirty-four in the negative. The latter stated that they were not voting against the organization, but the stipulation.

J. P. Ketchum, President of the Lumbermen's Exchange, said that he thought the motion premature, because a vote had not yet been taken to determine or not an exchange was desired. He considered the idea a splendid one, and said that it could not help but interest all engaged in building matters. It would bring the mechanics, builders, and traders closer together, and result in a vast amount of good to all concerned. He hoped that an organization would be perfected at once and not be delayed.

The original motion of Mr. Prussing's was then voted upon and carried without a dissenting voice. It was amended so as to include: "The initiation-fee not to exceed $25."

The following committee, representing various branches and trades, was then appointed to perfect the organization and draft the by-laws and constitution, with power to add to its number if advisable:

George Tapper, master mason; J. P. Ketchum, lumber; George E. White, hardwood lumber; Jonathan Clark, master carpenter; John Tomlinson, master stonecutter; William Cheneworth, ornamental ironwork; William Wilson, plumber; James John, plasterer; George Prussing, master mason; W. L. B. Jennings, architect.

The meeting adjourned until Wednesday, Jan. 16, at 2 p. m.

A CELEBRATED CASE.

End of the Litigation in Connection with the National Bank of the State of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—By order of United States District-Attorney Bliss, the criminal cases against James H. Britton, ex-Mayor of this city, and Edward P. Curtis, once Cashier of the National Bank of the State of Missouri, have been nolle prosequied in the United States Circuit Court. The case recalls a sensational event of about eight years ago, when one morning an examining committee, of which Gen. John B. Henderson was Chairman, announced that the National Bank of Missouri, which was considered one of the soundest in the State, was not only in a tottering condition, but was absolutely more rotten than any that ever failed in the State. The committee consisted of three Directors. It is claimed that they found that false reports had been made to the Controller of the Currency at Washington as to the bank's condition. They found that for some reason the Controller not only did not take action in the premises and close the bank, but the contrary; when one day a year before the suspension a department expert dropped into the bank suddenly, seized all of its effects, examined the affairs, and made a report of the shocking condition of its affairs. President Britton reached Washington as soon as the report did, and was permitted to make to the Controller a verbal explanation, which was accepted as satisfactory, and the bank was allowed to continue in business. Finally they found that the assets would not pay 10 cents on the dollar of the liabilities. On this committee report the bank wound up, and Receiver Johnston took charge for the Controller. Numerous indictments were found against Britton, Curtis, and Burton Bates, a Director. The cases went to the supreme Court of the United States. The indictment against Bates was quashed, and those against Britton and Curtis were modified, but never came to trial.

OYSTERS BECOMING SCARCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—Upon the condition of the weather during the next few days rests the question of the rise or decline in the price of oysters. Since the 26th of December bivalves have have advanced 25 per cent, owing to a scarcity of supply. The weather in December was not so very cold, but it was very unfavorable for the oystermen. Lately it has become worse, and the oyster-beds in the Delaware Bay are frozen solid, leaving the oyster vessels stuck fast in the ice. The condition of Chesapeake waters is said here to be even worse.

NEW ORLEANS ELEVATED RAILROAD.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—Work on the New Orleans Elevated Railroad will commence next week under the management of President Defutlak, and will require two years to complete. Work will commence at the Northeastern Railroad depot, in the third district. The route will run up the levee, along the river bank to the elevator. The foundations are to be built of creosoted piles in beds of concrete. The track will be eighteen feet high and the iron columns forty feet apart. The company has a guarantee of all the financial assistance necessary for the completion of the work.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Licenses Issued to Several Important Chicago Corporations—A Protest Against Margin Speculation.

ILLINOIS.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued the following licenses of incorporation: The North American Range & Stove Company of Chicago; capital, $400,000; incorporators, J. M. Stevenson, D. K. Boswell, and Stimmel. The Kimplen Hydraulic Press Company of Chicago; capital, $50,000; incorporators, Robert W. Ralston, Henry M. Ralston, and Cornelius Kimber. The Miller & Umbdenstock Company of Chicago, for lithographing, printing, engraving, and manufacturing stationery; capital, $50,000; incorporators, Frank Hettinger Jr., Michael Umbdenstock, Henry J. Miller, Julia Umbdenstock, and Barbara Miller. The United States Sleigh, Shoe & Novelty Manufacturing Company of Chicago; capital, $25,000; incorporators, William J. Westwood, John Hagerty, and Alfred Willford.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK.

A certificate of increase of capital stock to $100,000 was issued to the June Manufacturing Company of Chicago.

THE COPPAGE MURDER TRIAL.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—The trial of George A. Coppage on the charge of having murdered Miss Lizzie Wallace was resumed this morning at 9 o'clock. Foil, who was present when Lizzie Wallace was killed, was on the stand nearly all the afternoon. He was subjected to a rigid cross-examination, but his testimony was not shaken on any material points.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE STEAMBOAT LAWS.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—United-States-Marshal Sherman, of Chicago, was in Galena today and served a subpœna on G. W. Girdon, United States Inspector of Steamboats, to give testimony as a witness in the case of the United States vs. the steamer Pete Wilson for violation of the steamboat-inspection laws in doing business on the Mississippi River without a licensed officer. The case has excited much interest among rivermen.

IOWA

PASSENGERS ON THE CELTIC.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—Among the passengers on the missing steamship Celtic are two young men from this county, one of them a nephew of Andrew Kelly, a prominent citizen of Farley, the other John O'Connor, of Epworth.

THE MUNICIPAL CONVENTION.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—The Municipal Convention adjourned today after referring all the mat

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new material is formed. This
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every hour you will grow better
th, strength and flesh.
PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.
rs of Ten Years' Growth
Sores, Scrofula, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Stone and Gravel, Bladder Complaints, Female Weakness, Incontinence of Urine, Pain in the Back, or Limbs,
Ague Chills.
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LARIA
ARIOUS FORMS.
and Ague.
E cured for fifty cents. There is
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or Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet,
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DWAY'S
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, Soothing Aperient, Act
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SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.
, elegantly coated with sweet
purity, cleanse, and strengthen
for the cure of all Disorders of
Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerves
Appetite, Headache, Constipa-
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Sensations when in a lying posture,
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in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration,
ow of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in
, and Sudden Flushes of Heat,
DWAY'S PILLS will free the system
re-named disorders.
Price, 25 cents per box.
False and True."
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e you want you buy.

GRAND GRABS.

A Multitude of Raids on the Taxpayers of the Country.

Sinecures Schemes of Claim-Agents and Other Plunderers—General Robbery of the People.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—Although the Forty-eighth Congress has been in actual session only fourteen days, and there has been but one call of States in the House, the bills already introduced would, if enacted, absorb all the surplus revenues of the Government for several years to come. No regular appropriation bill has yet been reported, but nearly every measure presented contains an appropriation direct, indefinit, implied, or oblique. An attempt has been made to classify the most important bills and to estimate the probable amount involved, so that the readers of the *Herald* may see how their Representatives in Congress would like to dispose of the public moneys. The following is the result:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Bills have been introduced to authorize the purchase of ground and the erection of sixty public buildings in thirty-three States and Territories, including the District of Columbia, the cost of which, so far as indicated, will be upward of $12,000,000. The larger items are: $500,000 for a site for and $500,000 to commence the construction of a Congressional library in Washington; $500,000 for a building for the General Land-Office; $200,000 for a hall of records, and $200,000 for an army medical museum. An appropriation of $777,588.98 is also asked for to complete the Capitol terraces and stairways, and $5,000 to remove the Bartholdi fountain, making a total of $2,682,588.98 for the National Capital. The sum of $1,200,000 is required to establish a mint in New York; $700,000 to purchase a site for a post-office, court-house, etc., in San Francisco; $350,000 for a building to accommodate the United States courts, post-office, pension-office, etc., in Manchester, N. H.; $350,000 each for similar buildings in Lexington, Ky., and Fort Smith, Ark., and $200,000 each for San Antonio, Tex., and Jacksonville, Fla.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

A foundation has been laid for a generous River and Harbor bill, as the following items testify:

For improving the Harlem River, N. Y.	$1,295,000
For harbor of refuge at Big Sandy Creek, N. Y.	182,000
Maryland & Delaware Ship Canal, for military and naval defense and for commercial purposes	1,000,000
For improving the mouths of the Columbia River and Yaquina Bay, Ore.	614,000
For continuing the construction of the canal and locks at the Cascades of the Columbia River, Ore.	750,000
Improving the harbor of Savannah, Ga.	550,000
Continuing work on the jetties at Charleston Harbor, S. C.	500,000
Improving the harbor at Vicksburg, Miss.	200,000
Improving the harbor at Greenville, Miss.	200,000
Expenses, etc., of the Mississippi River Commission for 1884	200,000

Fifteen bills in all have been brought in with specific appropriations, inclusive of the above items, amounting to nearly $6,000,000, and several bills making indefinit appropriations "for the removal of obstacles to the free navigation of the navigable waters of the United States."

OLD BUREAUS AND NEW ONES.

There are several bills to reorganize the General Land Office, the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Military Justice, and the Inspector General's Department of the Army; to create a Court of Appeals, a United States Court for the Indian Territory, a Bureau of Commerce and Navigation, a Bureau of Animal Industry, a Bureau of Statistics and Labor, a Board of Railroad Commissioners, a Board of Inter-State Commerce, an Agricultural Commission, a Commission on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, and special Commissioners to visit Central and South America to collect information looking to the extension of American trade and commerce. These bills call for a few thousand dollars for preliminary expenses. The annual cost of the proposed legislation will be found in the annual estimates should the bills become law.

The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and the Soldiers' Home near Washington, which cost the Government about $1,500,000 a year, do not appear to be sufficient to accommodate all the needy veterans. Mr. Peters, of Kansas, asks for $200,000 for the purchase of land and the erection of buildings in Harvey County, Kansas, for a home for indigent soldiers and sailors. Mr. Ryan, also of Kansas, asks for $10,000 for a similar purpose. The better plan would be for Congress to purchase the grounds of the Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia for a National park and devote the proceeds to the establishment of a new home in the West—in the Yellowstone Park, for example—where the old soldiers would not be subject to the allurements of Washington, nor the Board of Commissioners to the temptation of the garden and the greenhouse.

EQUALIZATION-OF-BOUNTIES GRAB.

Twelve bills to equalize bounties have been introduced by Western and Southwestern gentlemen—namely: Senator Logan and Mr. Thomas, of Illinois; Messrs. Le Fevre and Joseph D. Taylor, of Ohio; Ryan, of Kansas; Houk, of Tennessee; and Calkins, Cobb, Lamb, Matson, Steele, and Ward, of Indiana. These bills are identical with those introduced during the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses, providing for a bounty of $8.33 per month during the Civil War, less bounties already received. The cost of equalizing bounties has been officially estimated at $100,000,000. Mr. Pettibone, of Tennessee, proposes a revival of the act of July 28, 1866, which expired June 30, 1868, granting $100 additional bounty to the three-year men and $50 to the two-year men. It is understood that a large number of claims under this act have never been presented, although the time for filing them has been twice extended. The act of 1868 has taken $68,000,000 out of the Treasury.

MORE PENSION SCHEMES.

Besides scores of bills granting or increasing pensions in individual cases, thirty-seven bills of a general character have been introduced:

First—To pension the surviving officers, soldiers, and sailors (or their surviving widows) who served fourteen days in the various Indian wars between 1790 and 1812, in the war of 1812, and in the war with Mexico; and those who served thirty days in the Creek war of 1835-1836; in the Florida war of 1835-1838; or in the Black Hawk war of 1842.

Second—To increase the pensions of widows and dependent relatives from $8 to $12 per month.

Third—To extend for two years the time for filing claims for arrears of pensions under existing laws.

Fourth—To pension all officers, soldiers, sailors, and mariners who were taken prisoners of war and confined in Confederate prisons, and pay them $2 per day for each day's confinement.

Fifth—To grant a pension of $8 per month to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served between March 4, 1861, and July 1, 1865, who are now or may hereafter become 55 years of age.

The possibilities of these pension bills are such that any estimate of the probable cost will be simply hypothetical, but as one guess is just as likely to be approximately correct as another the expense may be put down at $175,000,000.

PRIZE MONEY, GRABS, ETC.

While the interests of the "blue coats" are being looked after by the advocates of the equalization of bounty, it is only right that the "blue jackets" should not be lost sight of. Accordingly there are two bills on the subject of prize-money, which is the sailor's bounty. One bill appropriates $143,644.47 for the officers, seamen, and marines of Farragut's fleet as bounty for the destruction of the enemy's vessels below New Orleans in 1862; the other sets apart $200,000 for Admiral Worden and the officers and crew of the Monitor who participated in the action with the Rebel ironclad Merrimac March 9, 1862. An appropriation of $20,000 is projected for the relief of William H. Whiting, late seaman on the American ship Levi Starbuck, who was captured by the Rebel cruiser Alabama in 1862.

PURSERS, DESERTERS, TELEGRAPH OPERATORS, ETC.

Out of a number of bills relating to the volunteer army the following call for special mention as containing designs upon the Treasury:

House bill No. 1,039 provides that the benefits of the act of March 3, 1865, granting three months' extra pay, shall be extended to the heirs or legal representatives of all officers of volunteers who were killed or who died in the service between March 3 and April 10, 1865—the claims of those persons having been ruled out by the accounting officers.

Senate bill No. 770 proposes to confer rank on military telegraph-operators during the War, and to give them the same right to pensions and homesteads as other officers and soldiers.

House bill No. 319 amends the law in relation to deserters so as to give pay and bounty to those who served until Lee surrendered. This will relieve several thousand men and cost, perhaps, $2,000,000.

House bill No. 307 gives $25 per month to female nurses during the War. Those who received $12 are to have $16 per month more.

THE SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The militia of the war of 1812, the Mexican war, the War of the Rebellion, and the several Indian wars of the last 100 years having been provided for by pensions, bounties, extra pay, etc., Senator Hampton has turned his attention to the heroes of the Revolution. His bill (Senate, No. 179) provides that the officers of the Revolutionary army, who are all dead long ago, and were entitled to half-pay for life under sundry resolutions of Congress, shall be entitled to the same, although they may have received in lieu thereof the commutation of five years' full pay under the resolution of March 22, 1783. Payment, after deducting amount of commutation already received, is to be made to the officer himself if alive, or if dead to his child or children equally, and if there be no lineal descendant then to the next of kin. To guard against a complete exhaustion of the Treasury the Secretary is authorized to pay in stock of the United States, redeemable in fifteen years, with interest at 6 per cent per annum.

To those whose ancestors "fit into the Revolution" the following statement of the rates of pay at the close of the Revolutionary War will be of interest: Major-General, $2,617 per annum; Brigadier-General, $2,000; Colonel of cavalry, engineers, and ordnance, $1,372.82; Colonel of artillery, $1,448; Colonel of infantry, $1,168; Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry, engineers, ordnance, and artillery, $1,116; Lieutenant-Colonel of infantry, $924; Major of cavalry, engineers, and ordnance, $888; Major of artillery, $918; Major of infantry, $768; Captain of infantry, $604; other Captains, $724; Lieutenant of artillery, $486; infantry, $406; other Lieutenants, $484; Aides-de-Camp, $768.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS AND FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

Under existing laws no claims for Indian depredations can be paid until Congress shall have made special appropriation therefor. Bills appropriating $75,226 on this account have been introduced, and it is proposed to settle the whole matter by appointing Commissioners to ascertain and report the amount of outstanding claims. In the matter of French spoliations such citizens of the United States, or their legal representatives, as have valid claims to indemnity arising out of illegal captures, etc., prior to July 31, 1801, may petition the Court of Claims within two years, the findings of the court to be reported to Congress for final action. The immediate outlay on these accounts will be $10,000 for the expenses of the depredation Commissioners. There are no data upon which any reliable estimate of the ultimate expenditure can be based, but it is thought that $20,000,000 will not cover it.

SOME PRIVATE BILLS.

The bills for the relief of individuals and corporations call for about $10,000,000; but this does not include a large number of claims, virtually outlawed, which it is proposed to refer to the Court of Claims for adjudication; neither does it embrace claims for pensions, arrears of pay, bounty, etc., that have been rejected by the executive departments. Altogether, it is probable that $25,000,000 will barely cover the demands for relief so far presented to the Forty-eighth Congress. Some of the relief bills are what florists would call "hardy perennials. No amount of freezing out impairs their vitality. They may appear to be dead and buried beyond resurrection under adverse reports of committees, but on the opening of a new Congress they spring up with added buds and branches in the shape of interest at 6 per cent per annum. The majority of the private bills, outside those for pensions, pay, etc., are for damages and loss of property during the late War, though some of the heavier claims antedate that period, as will be seen by the following brief list:

Amount due Richard W. Meade from the Spanish Government prior to 1819, $373,870.35, with interest from May 19, 1820. The principal and interest up to May 19, 1884, amount to $1,388,288.62.

Citizens' National Bank of New Orleans, for moneys paid to the United States Government to aid in suppressing the Rebellion ..... $ 400,000

Creditors and assigns of Norman Wiard 261,258

Albert H. Emery, machine for testing iron and steel 200,000

Ben Holliday, for carrying United States mails 329,153

Southern mail-carriers, prior to 1861 (two bills) 1,225,000

National Bank of Newton, Mass., interest on a judgment against the United States

Book agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for property used or destroyed at Nashville, Tenn., in 1864 and 1865 150,000

Heirs of William A. Burt, inventor of the solar compass 150,000

Mobile Marine Dock Works, damages 101,958

Peter Dickinson, action used by Gen. Burnside in the defense of Knoxville, Tenn 64,128

Union Metallic Cartridge Company 75,000

Heirs of Peter Della Torre, for extraordinary services in defending the title of the United States to public property in California in 1857-'58-'59 50,000

Heirs of Richard B. Mason, for damages to Holmes or Alexander Island in the Potomac River, south of Washington 75,000

David Waldo and David Waldo & Co., transporting military stores, losses of oxen, wagon, etc., in 1850 and 1851 97,792

John Thomas, of Kentucky, forage, fuel, etc., taken by the army in 1862 62,050

STATE CLAIMS.

Every State and Territory in the Union has a claim against the General Government, growing either out of the war of 1812, the various Indian wars, the Civil War, or the assessment of the direct tax of $20,000,000 under the act of Aug. 5, 1861. It is now proposed to credit each State and Territory with its quota of this direct tax, which was duly charged against it on the books of the Treasury Department, and to pay to it any balance that may appear in its favor. This is equal to a refundment of the tax to such States as have paid it, and will cost perhaps $15,000,000.

Another measure which will lessen the Treasury balance is one providing for a recomputation of all accounts between the United States and the several States since the close of the war of 1812. Then there are a lot of bills for the relief of individual States and Territories—one to pay New York $250,000 for advances made to the militia of 1812 and another to settle with Maryland and Virginia for similar advances. Georgia claims $27,175.50 advanced for the defense of her frontiers against the Indians between 1795 and 1818; also the proceeds of her captured and abandoned cotton and other property during the late War. Florida claims $92,648.09 in full settlement on account of Indian wars from 1855 to 1861, provided the United States deliver up $182,000 worth of bonds held in trust for various Indian tribes. This makes the total amount of her claim $224,648.09, as the Government would have to make good the trust fund bonds. Arkansas wants to be indemnified for her swamp and overflowed lands sold by the United States since 1857. The claims of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Nebraska on account of the Indian hostilities and the Civil War will aggregate at least $8,500,000, California alone having accounts amounting to nearly $3,000,000. In addition to the foregoing the Third Auditor reports unadjusted State claims on file in his office to the extent of over $10,049,505.71, so that the entire indebtedness of the United States on account of the State claims in case and in posse cannot be less than $25,000,000 or $30,000,000, and may be much more.

DRAWBACKS AND REFUNDMENT OF DUTIES.

The dealers in tobacco want to be relieved to the extent of $3,586,549.55 on account of the rebate or drawback allowed by the act of March 3, 1883. The sum of $350,000 is required to redeem internal-revenue stamps and for rebate of taxes on snuff, etc. An overvaluation of the Austrian florin in 1878 led to the collection of excessive duties amounting to $40,000, and distillers of brandy from apples, peaches, and grapes demand the return of $350 of a special tax of $400 paid by them under the act of June 20, 1868. These items do not by any means exhaust the list of claims for rebate and drawbacks, but they sufficiently indicate that certain classes of taxpayers are knocking pretty loudly at the doors of the Treasury vaults.

THE MORGAN RAID.

An appropriation, indefinit in amount, is required to pay claimants for property taken, used, or destroyed during the raid of the Rebel Gen. Morgan in Indiana in 1863, and by the Federal or State forces in resistance to and in pursuit of the Rebel forces.

Nevada and New Mexico want $200,000 or $300,000 for artesian wells to enhance the value of Government land. Kentucky asks for $25,000 to survey a cheap transportation water route from Beattyville, Ky., to Savannah, Ga., and a request is made for $10,000 to make a survey for a railroad and canal in Florida for military and naval purposes. As these surveys will cost $75,000, it is safe to add a few ciphers to those figures in estimating the cost of the works themselves.

RECAPITULATION.

Public buildings and grounds	$ 12,000,000
River and harbor improvements	6,000,000
Public education	105,000,000
New bureaus, commissions, etc.	1,000,000
Soldiers' Home in Kansas	200,000
Equalizing bounties (official estimate)	100,000,000
Pensions (estimated)	175,000,000
Prize money, etc.	363,644
Deserters, nurses, etc. (estimated)	2,250,000
Half-pay for Revolutionary officers (estimated)	25,000,000
Depredations and spoliations (estimated)	10,000,000
Private bills (estimated)	25,000,000
State claims (estimated)	25,000,000
Drawbacks, rebates, etc.	3,975,549
Miscellaneous items (estimated)	5,000,000
Grand total	$550,790,194

A Pure and Effective Hair Dressing.

Cocaine, a compound of cocoanut oil, beautifies the hair and is sure to allay all itching and irritation of the scalp.

The superiority of *Burnett's Flavoring Extracts* consists in their perfect purity and strength.

THE COURTS.

Judge Blodgett Gives 177 Undischarged Bankrupts Warning—Handy's Affairs—The Record.

A Judicial Warning to Undischarged Bankrupts.

Judge Blodgett yesterday made the following order in bankruptcy:

Ordered by the court, that all bankrupts who have not paid the costs properly taxable against them respectively in order to entitle them to a discharge, who have not taken the final oath, pay such costs and take such oath on or before the first day of March next, or a discharge will be denied for undue delay in said proceedings and said cases declared closed so far as the bankrupt's right to a discharge is concerned.

There are 177 bankrupts to which this rule is applicable, all of whom were personally notified of the order by the Clerk of the court.

Items.

In the case of S. H. Richardson against Truman B. Handy, the Receiver, Eugene Lahee, filed a report yesterday setting out that the bills payable of are the commission firm of Handy, Richardson & Co. $79,144.23 and its bills receivable $54,858.63, of which he has collected $25,846.59. The only other assets are a safe worth $150.

Judge Rogers is hearing the case of Alfred S. Gould against the St. Nicholas Toy Company to recover $20,000 damages for falling forty feet down an elevator shaft on their premises.

Judge Smith is hearing the case of Ella Furlong against John Ready to recover $5,000 damages. She claims that the evening of Dec. 19, 1882, she went to the defendant's market, on the southwest corner of Desplaines and Jackson streets, and as she was leaving she fell through a trap-door that had been carelessly left open by the defendant, and sustained severe injuries.

Motions for new trial will be heard Saturday, Jan. 12, by Judge Barnum in the following cases: No. 5,866, Smith vs. Breit; 3,078, Egan vs. Eckhoff; 3,096, Stericke vs. Furlong; 3,164, Glickauf vs. Russell; 2,702, Kerrigan vs. Casey; 3,380, Wahlebon vs. Mueller; 3,588, Rhodes et al. vs. Krause.

The will of the late Charles Hunt was probated yesterday. The estate is valued at $15,000, and is left to the widow, to whom letters testamentary were issued.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

18,857—American Marble Casket Co. vs. Marble Burial Casket Co. and Thomas C. Williams. Bill to restrain infringement of patent for improvement in artificial marble burial-cases, issued Dec. 25, 1883, to James H. Douglass and James H. Smith. Euman Allen, solr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—18,20, Conn. Mutual Life-ins. Co. vs. Couch; order dis. as to certain property.—21, McCrum vs. Adams & Westlake Mfg. Co.; case heard on pleadings and proofs and taken under advisement.—Bennett vs. Gray; decree as prepared.

Law order—20, Grubb vs. Watkins; lv. to file addtl. plea.

Superior Court—New Suits.

90,149—Felix Kahn et al. vs. George Klawans and William Edelstein. Asst., $1,000. Fairchild & Blackman, attys.

90,150—Nellie Fulton vs. Samuel S. Fulton. Bill for divorce for desertion. M. D. Brown, solr.

90,151—Hannah Cunning vs. William McCunning. Bill for divorce for desertion. G. L. Chapin, solr.

90,152—Frank A. Wells vs. Harry A. Allen and Arthur W. Allyn. Asst., $300. A. B. Jenks, atty.

90,153—Cornelia A. Cole et al. vs. Emma C. Cross. Confession in forcible detainer for possession of the third and fourth floors of No. 180 West Madison street. L. H. Abbett, atty.

90,154—William Martin Downey vs. Leonard Rohr and the Board of Directors of District No. 9, St. Asst., $600. R. Leuder, attorney.

90,155—Charles O. Johnson vs. Mary Johnson. Bill for divorce for desertion. W. S. Johnson, solr.

90,156—David Russ vs. Augustus Cook, H. W. Wolseley, Trustee, and the Oakland Building Assn. Petition for mechanic's lien. W. Furness, solr.

90,157—Bill suppressed for services.

90,158—Oscar Christin vs. Arthur Christin. Trespass, $10,000. Joseph Leopold, atty.

90,159—George N. Armstrong vs. Moses W. Gray, William Burt, and Charles H. Kingman. Bill for injunction and accounting. Wm. Schuyler, solr.

90,160—American Hosiery Co. vs. H. L. Strauss and S. Mayer. Attchd., $1,270.51. McClellan & Cumming, attys.

90,161—Stephen B. Simons et al. vs. Henry L. Strauss and Samuel Mayer. Asst., $800. Dent & Black, attys.

90,162—Anna Ziegler. Appointed guardian.

90,163—Ole H. Jacobs vs. Henry Willett and Antoine Bedard. Asst., $2,500. Henry W. Magee, atty.

90,164—Asst., $2,500. Henry W. Magee, atty.

90,165—Home Nat. Bk. of Chicago vs. Leopold Haas. Confession of judgment., $25,425. Grant & Brady, attys.

90,166—Carl Wagner vs. ——. No first call. Trial call term Nos. 9,067, 9,088, 9,098, 10,010, 10,022, 10,038, 10,053. No. 9,053. Furlong vs. Reidy, on trial.

90,167—Carter Rice & Co. vs. John Woodman, William R. Warner, and J. W. Scanlon. Replevin, $201.63. Rich, Noble & Stone, attys.

90,168—Asst., $2,500. Kettenberg & Printing Co. vs. Sid C. France. Attchd., $700. J. F. Eatham, atty.

90,169—Leopold Mayer vs. Ulrich Rohrback and wife, Felix Kahn, Leopold Schoentrun, and Lewis Morgenthau. Creditor's bill on judgment for $2,313.80. Kraus & Mayer, solrs.

SUPPRESSED TUESDAY—90,136—Christian C. Basse vs. Ida Basse. Bill for divorce for adultery. James E. Munroe, solr.

90,170—Asst., A. James vs. Francis W. Benjamin, Elizabeth Fischer, Jasper E. Mollery, John J. Mayple, William T. Mayple, Charles F. Warfield, Howard A. Hinckley, Charles Morrison, James H. Mitchell and S. O. Wilcox. Bill of interpleader. James R. Mann, solr.

90,171—Robert D. Fowler vs. Winslow Alderdice. Attchd. in aid, $225. Page & Booth, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Verdict—27,357, Cook vs. A. & W. Mfg. Co.; verd. for plff., $1,003, and non. n. l. by each.—9,011, Commercial Natl. Bk. vs. Mann; jury to seal and sep.

JUDGE SMITH—Law orders—9,344, Sandberg vs. Gustafson; lv. to Sheriff to amd. ret.

Judgments—10,98, R. H. Wells et al. vs. Booth & Osgood Mfg. Co.; judgt., $1,235.20.—11,222, Stephen C. Taylor et al. vs. Eli. F. Harper; judgt., $455.90.—11,358, H. W. Rodman vs. H. Engelbrecht and Ch. Rinecker; judgt., $171.44, and gen. and spl. exin.—11,362, James D. Marshall vs. Albert H. Petrie; judgt., $2,507.16, and gen. and spl. exin.—10,328, Patten Paper Co. vs. Rock River Paper Co.; condtl. judgt. vs. garns. Hanchett Bros., Barnett & Kimball, and Nils Anderson.

Verdicts—9,868, Forde, Howard & Hulbert vs. William R. and Charles P. Carver; verd. iss. for plff., dam., $622.40, and no. n. l. by defts.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Law orders—10,087, Willard vs. Proctor; demt., Proctor.—11,341, Natl. Bk. Ill. vs. Lowitz; demt.—9,276, Moran vs. Egan; lv. to file addtl. plea.—11,257, Bird vs. Gray; lv. to amd. pl. by mkg. John Morris plff., use of, etc.—9,051, Chandler Brown Co. vs. Porter; lv. to jury to seal verd.

Judgments—11,245, John V. Farwell et al. vs. Herman Reuberg; judgt., $2,057.—11,403, Adolph L. Singer et al. vs. A. Benson; judgt., $272.20, gen. and spl. exin.—11,281, James Bradley et al. vs. Frederick F. Blackman; judgt., $510.—11,021, Isaac Rosskam et al. vs. Andrew Routzong; judgt., 4,026.30, and gen. and spl. exin.—11,121, Daniel Schreuer et al. vs. J. T. Edwin; judgt., $551.—11,173, Joseph M. Schnadig et al. vs. C. Brandenburg; judgt., $602.56 and spl. exin.—11,235, Morris Hamburger vs. Harold Casper; judgt., $310 and sat. fm.—11,175, Thomas Wilson vs. Henry Simon; judgt., $1,418.—11,403, Nat. Bk. of Ill. vs. Henry L. Whitcomb and Henry F. Kendall; judgt., $1,414.84.—11,383, John Blood et al. vs. Henry Simon; judgt., $633.—11,384, Peter Richards vs. William Whalen; judgt., $1,135.—11,301, Asa P. Kelley et al. vs. John M. Gungrick and Frederick T. Brachvogel; judgt., $79.45.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Law orders—11,384, Lickenberger vs. Pratt; demt.—11,222, Newman vs. Decker; demt.—11,408, Peterson vs. Wilkie; demt. Antoine Bedard only.—11,112, Johnson vs. Cole; demt. Murphy and Norton.—10,900, Kaminski vs. Wetherell; Freeman Johnson, plaintiff's attorney, pro. con.—11,226, Mary Ann vs. Crawford; demt. of Iram D. Crawford.—11,284, Rose vs. Mansfield; demt. Zeitz.—9,032, Mueller vs. Moore; cont. judgt. of Jan. 2, 1884, set aside, and lv. to pld. to merits in 20 days.—10,538, Gillett vs. Habrick; by agt. dis. b. c.

Judgments—11,274, Edward Wright et al. vs. Henry Simon; judgt., $391.90.—11,336, Stephen R. Lester et al. vs. Robert Ingram, John B. and A. S. Kitchen, and Edward Williams; judgt., $1,042.—10,888, Moses W. Gray et al. vs. Jacob Johnson; judgt., $825.51.—11,427, Osborn R. Keith et al. vs. Charles Coutant and James Wright; judgt., $55.71.—10,362, Crair vs. Kohler; judgt. for proply. and dam. one cent.—11,236, Levi L. Tabor et al. vs. Henry Simon; judgt., $24.38.—11,324, Francis O. Ferry et al. vs. ——; judgt. nisi.—11,138, Simon Scheuer et al. vs. Mendel and Morris Simon; judgt., $541.45.—11,238, Engel vs. Voght; judgt. for proply. and dam. one cent.—11,239, Willis Kettelstringo vs. Charles A. Van Allen; judgt., $1,371.20.—11,412, Marcus A. Farwell vs. Rock River Paper Co.; judgt., $1,843.12.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—1,127, Manning vs. Swentzel; demt. two Swentzels and ret. to Magruder.—1,125, Lantz vs. Connolly; all defts. demt. ret. to Demson.—1,160, Mills vs. Chatfield; demt. Nolan.—1,295, Mershon vs. Mershon; demt.—1,339, Davidson vs. Schoninger; rule to ans. 10 days.—1,251, Cleveland vs. Brown; demt. unk. owners.—926, Hendricks vs. Hendrick; demt.—1,277, Riggs vs. Hayes; demt. William O'Donnell.—1,342, Welch vs. Devon; demt. Ann Gibbons, Thomason, Ray, and Garnett.—1,189, Shehy vs. Shehy; demt.—1,115, McCarthy vs. McCarthy; demt.—1,257, Terrell vs. Terrell; demt.—1,238, Isham vs. Isham; demt.—1,405, Lansfield vs. Lansfield; demt.—1,177, Dankwirt vs. Dankwirt; demt. and ref. to Avery.—1,267, Lawrence vs. Bill amd. and demt.—1,234, Uphof vs. Lafonte; demt. all defts. and ref. to Avery.—1,297, Connors vs. Connors, demt.—227, McCoy vs. Setterquist; dis. n. c. as to Board of Trade and stricken from cal.—1,288, Lanphere vs. Corning; demt. all defts.—1,250, Hoopes vs. Jenks; demt. unk. owners.—1,266, Welch vs. Welch; demt.—1,345, Nelson vs. Nelson; demt.—1,330, Keefe vs. Casey; demt. defts. and ref. to Magruder.—1,208, Hudson vs. Hudson; appr. withd. and demt.—426, Goldsmith vs. Beulan; dis. n. c.—427, Same vs. same; same.—1,388, Berchel vs. Berchel; demt.—1,109, Lewison vs. Lewison; demt.—1,424, Barrett vs. Chicago Lathe Co.; Am. Turning Co. made pty. defr., and lv. to file cross bill.—1,289, Prince vs. Prince; demt.—1,291, Baird vs. Baird; dism. assts. and lv. to amd. bill.—326, Wheaton vs. Bodeau, lv. to amd. bill instr., and James P. Sidwell made party defr.—1,362, Hubbard vs. Kneimeyer; demt. all and ref. to Avery.—9,343, Gray vs. Smith; pled. on cal.—1,388, Kravolly vs. Pajdar; dis. compltn. cost.—1,167, Hubbard vs. Kneimeyer; demt. all and ref. to Washburne.—1,388, Schroeder vs. Schroeder; demt.—1,393, Clynch vs. Anderson; lv. to amd. bill, and M. J. Dunne appd. g. a. l. for infants, and demt. rest and ref. to Denison.—968, Gibbs vs. French; contd. and pled. on cal.—1,202, Becker vs. Rosehill Cemetery Co.; demt.—1,252, Ballard vs. Ballard; dis. as to C. E. Judson; lv. to amd. bill and sums; Louis Munson appd. g. a. l. for infants, and sp. cert. defts. ent.—1,224, Taylor vs. Taylor; ord. cit. issue dup. cert. of mailing and proof pub., and demt.—88,567, Derby vs. Derby; demt.—2,810, Wakeman vs. Taunton; demt. cert. defts. to supl. bill and Wm. Colleen appd. g. a. l. for infants and ref. to Denison.—86, Pachmann vs. Pachmann; dis. compltn. cost.

Decree—Ann Corrigan vs. Boyle; dec. of sale.

Divorce—1,192, Jennie Swanson vs. Andrew Swanson; dec. of divorce for cruelty.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

47,030—S. H. Kerfoot & Co. vs. Steele, Wedeles & Co. Assl., $5,000. Frank J. Crawford and Emery A. Storrs, attys.

47,031—James G. Devin vs. William Blair and Herbert A. Boit. Appeal.

47,032—Melville W. Fuller, trus., vs. Henry B. Cragin. Asst., $15,000. W. M. Booth, atty.

47,033—Mary F. Potwin and Louisa Bartlett vs. Edwin Loomis and Louisa Bartlett. Appeal.

47,034—James Dayley, use of Rose O'Connor, vs. Allin and William A. Pinkerton. Appeal.

47,035—Robert Ratcliff vs. Paul McWhorter. Appeal.

47,036—Anton Holpuch vs. Rudolf Sokup. Bill for mechanic's lien for $50. Kraus & Mayer, solrs.

47,037—Same vs. Matej Pisa. Same. Same.

SUPPRESSED TUESDAY—47,022, John R. Case vs. The Wiothrop Hemstile Co. Asst., $5,000. W. W. Evans, atty.

47,038—George P. Knowles et al. vs. Frank H. Monecal, Ole M. Peterson, Charles C. Hill, Ernst M. Palmer, Ludwig Petterson, Sebastian Lay, Thomas Mark, Lorenzo Keen, Peter Nyrine, Thomas Reveg, John Vanderspool, William D. Larabee, and William H. Schrader as stockholders and Directors of the Typograph Mfg. Co. Bill for an injunction. Monroe & Leddy, solrs.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—1,865, Obern vs. Mann et al.; by stip., time to file bond and bill of exc. extd. to Jan. 25.—1,885, Garrity vs. City et al.; lv. to amd. narr. mkg. John J. Claus party defts., amd. narr. filed, and pleas to stand to narr. as amd., and pleds. on cal. as No. 3,508.—1,754, Brophy vs. Lawler; dis. per stip., each party to pay own costs.—1,577, Tutbill vs. Wells; lv. to defts. to withd. appl. bond on rect.

Judgment—8,649, Town of Lake View vs. Clements et al.; judgt. on verd. and appld.; lv. to plf. to file supl. petn. and filed.

JUDGE HARNUM—Law order—3,332, Cliff vs. Crowley; set for Jan. 19.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—2,568, Warner vs. Spooner; rule to pld. in one wk.—1,346, Richards vs. Handy; lv. to Recr. to file inv.—1,441, Bauer vs. Jenkins; ord. dis. as to cert. propty.—474, Bank vs. Jenkins; same ord.—854, Llewellin vs. Dingee; F. W. Cartellotte withd. and J. C. Furness and John H. O'Neill ent. app. for compltt.—2,708, Menke vs. Strouse; Seth M. Dunning appted. Recvr.—2,168, Schaefer vs. Schaefer; rule to show cause exid. to Saturday 10 a. m.—1,441, Bauer vs. Walker; lv. to amd. orig. bill and make William C. D. Grannis defr., and amdt. filed; lv. to amd. cross-bill of bank and make new defts., and amdt. filed; rule on defts. in ct. to ans. amd. orig. and amd. cross-bills in 10 days, and sums. to new defts.—1,717, In re petn. Kedzie; dis. compltt.'s cost.—135, Kelly vs. Cole; lv. to amd. orig. bill by mkg. A. B. Trude defr., lv. to file supl. and cross-bill and make Trude either co-compltt. and defr.

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—2,531, White vs. White; lv. for pub. of notice, and rule to ans. in 10 days.

Decrees—2,450, Lendt vs. Lendt; dec. appts. comrs.—2,519, Segrall vs. Campbell; final dec.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Judge H. B. Emerson, of Ottumwa, Ia., is at the Palmer.

N. N. Tyner, Postmaster at Fargo, D. T., is at the Sherman.

Capt. Samuel De Baw, of Leadville, Colo., is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. James Bellows, Mayor of Mandan, D. T., is at the Leland.

IN GENERAL.

In the curling contest at Lincoln Park yesterday the Kirkland rink came out ahead.

The Trustees of Jubilee College met yesterday at the Tremont and elected the Rev. John Wilkinson and S. Corning Judd to fill vacancies in their body.

The State Board of Canal Commissioners held an informal conference last evening at the Sherman. They go to Lockport this morning to hold their regular meeting.

Messrs. Coulter and Townsend, of the Society of Elks of St. Louis, were in the city yesterday, and on behalf of the society tendered a reception to Mr. Irving during his engagement at St. Louis, Thursday evening, Jan. 24.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 9°; 9 a. m., 10°; 10 a. m., 12°; 11 a. m., 12°; 12 m., 15°; 1 p. m., 16°; 3 p. m., 18°; 6 p. m., 16°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.30; 6 p. m., 29.25.

Lieut. Fred Stift, of Engine Company No. 20, who ran a nail into his foot while working at the Desplaines street fire Saturday night, is lying at his home, No. 450 Larrabee street, dangerously ill. He is threatened with lockjaw.

Mrs. M. O. Jones and Miss Nina Warren will give a musical entertainment at Chickering Hall Thursday afternoon. Those ladies and Miss Geiser, Miss Fuller, Mlle. Rhéa, Mrs. Stearns, Mr. Fuller, and Mr. George Sweet will take part.

Yesterday afternoon, from 3 until 6 o'clock, Mrs. Gen. Charles W. Drew gave a very pleasant reception to a large number of her lady friends at her residence, No. 2001 Prairie avenue. The affair was highly enjoyable to the ladies who were present.

The J. M. W. Jones Printing Company yesterday began a suit in attachment against Sid. C. France, the amount involved being placed at $700. The defendant is an actor, who is at present playing at the Lyceum Theatre, and the claim is based upon work done by the plaintiff company, consisting largely of lithographs, etc.

Fred Hecker, a laborer, aged 45, living at No. 78 Emma street, was walking backward with a truck in hand on the second floor of the shot-tower, at the corner of Fulton and Clinton streets, when he fell through the open shaft of the elevator into the basement, receiving serious injuries. He was removed to the County Hospital.

A. B. Chouteau, a young scion of the old and wealthy St. Louis family of that name, is wanted on the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses from E. M. Brown, who yesterday swore out a warrant before Justice Prindiville for the arrest of Chouteau. The latter, it is alleged, induced Brown to cash a worthless check. The amount obtained, however, was only $25.

The examination of applicants for positions in the Post-Office under the Civil-Service act was commenced yesterday. There were fifty-two applicants, seven of whom were women. The original number of applicants was 125, and it was thought best to divide them into two sets. The remainder of those who desire it will be examined today. The examination of applicants in the Customs branch will be held the latter part of the week.

The Rev. J. G. Crozier, of Hillsdale, Mich., arrived in Chicago yesterday over the Lake Shore Road, and at the depot purchased a ticket to continue his journey further. While at the ticket-seller's window he placed his satchel on the floor, near his feet, but when he turned to pick it up it was gone. So was the thief. As the satchel contained a number of valuable articles and some money the owner remained in town and reported the case to the police in the vain hope of recovering the property.

The Chicago Turngemeinde held its semi-annual meeting last night. The reports showed the association to be in a wholesome state. The books proved a cash balance of $895 on hand, and 370 active members. The election resulted in the choice of the following officers: First Speaker, Louis Nettelhorst; Second Speaker, Lorenz Mattern; Treasurer, Edward Fiedler; Secretary, Leo Austrian; Corresponding Secretary, Ernst Danke; Cashier, Julius Heineman; First Turnwart, Asmus Carr; Second Turnwart, Henry Carr.

The women comprising the Women's Foreign Mission Boards of the Northwest held a meeting in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A. yesterday. The Congregational, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist denominations were represented, there being about 200 present. The session lasted from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., during which brief addresses were made by Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Soudder, Capt. Bray, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Judd, Mrs. Thomas Hill, Mrs. Burnes, Mrs. I. L. Howser, Mrs. Danforth, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Hoge, Mrs. Rhea, and Mrs. Van Hook.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Training-School for Nurses was held yesterday at the Nurses' Home, No. 304 Honoré street. Fourteen members were present. It was decided to establish at once a directory of graduated nurses at the Nurses' Home, the directory to be in charge of the Superintendent, Miss M. E. Hemple. A small fee, sufficient to cover necessary expenses, will be charged to those persons applying for nurses who have not contributed to the training-school. To annual members and contributors there will be no charge.

The Northwestern League of Professional Base-Ball Clubs began their annual meeting yesterday at the Tremont. Six clubs were represented—the Fort Wayne, Quincy, Peoria, Bay City, Saginaw, and Grand Rapids. The first business considered was a complaint against the Fort Wayne Club, it being claimed that Max Nirdlinger, President, had engaged players and failed to settle with them. A committee was appointed to look into the matter and hear testimony, and their report exonerated the Fort Wayne Club. This morning applications for admission to the league will be taken up and officers will be elected.

At a regular convention of Fidelity Lodge, No. 117, K. of P., held at their Castle Hall in Elk's Hall Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing quarter: Chancellor Commander, D. A. Da Costa; Vice-Chancellor, S. B. Vitt; Prelate, E. L. Stahl; Master-at-Arms, M. H. Ephraim; Keeper of Records and Seals, H. Dinkerman; Master of Exchequer, S. Goldwater; Master of Finances, B. F. Stahl; Trustees, D. Meyer, A. Pollock, E. List; Medical Examiner, E. L. Stahl; Past Chancellor, G. W. Kump. The installation ceremonies will occur at their hall next Tuesday evening, Jan. 15, at 8 o'clock sharp.

The wife of the Hon. William H. Harper, the author of the Harper bill, is lying dangerously ill at her residence, No. 3236 Prairie avenue, and her life is despaired of by Drs. Allen, Chamberlin, and Roler. Mrs. Harper has been sick some six weeks, but it was not until ten days ago that her illness assumed its present serious form. It is supposed to be a species of lung trouble, the outcome of a slight attack of pneumonia. Mrs. Harper is but 36 years of age, was married to Mr. Harper over fifteen years ago, and is the mother of three bright children. It was feared yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock that the crisis had come, but Mrs. Harper rallied and was resting somewhat easier last evening, though the physicians in attendance held out little hope to the sorrowing family.

At the annual meeting of the West Chicago Street Railway Company, held Tuesday, the following statistics were presented in connection with the running of the road for the last twelve months: The cars were hauled 7,181,367 miles, an average of 19,675 miles per day. The number of round-trips made by the cars on the various lines was 974,141, an average of 2,689 trips per day, the average length of each round trip being 7.372 miles. The average number of horses employed each day was 2,845, and each horse made 13.83 miles per day. The number of horses the company had on hand Jan. 1 was 3,002. The cost per horse per day for shoeing was 5.205 cents, for stabling 19 cents, for feed 19 cents, and hay 3.546 cents—total 22.546 cents. The quantity of feed consumed by each horse per day was 17.298 pounds, and of hay 8.27, a total of 25.55 pounds.

NEW-YORKERS INSPECTING THE CABLE.

There is a movement on foot in New York to secure more rapid transit. It has been found that the elevated roads do not answer the purpose, because there is not enough of them, and it is not believed that the erection of any more will be allowed, even it were desirable. Notwithstanding the elevated roads, the horse-railways are crowded to their utmost capacity. Further means of relief are desired, and many prominent New-Yorkers think they can find it in the cable system, inasmuch as roads of this kind do not depreciate the value of property, can be operated more advantageously than horse-railways, do not dirty the streets like them, and have many other advantages which are well known to Chicagoans. Therefore a committee has been appointed to come West for the purpose of investigating the workings of the South Side road. One or more of the members of the committee will arrive here today, accompanied by a number of prominent citizens and railroad officials, being joined at Pittsburg by several leading citizens of that place. They will make a thorough inspection of the workings of the cable railway here, in order that they may make an intelligent report on their return to New York. While here they will also make a thorough study of the City of Pullman.

BOMBARDING A BLAZE.

The prospect of a big fire on the Lake-Front, near the foot of Madison street, gathered together a crowd of several hundred people yesterday afternoon. A strong pine-board structure about twelve feet high had been erected, a heap of pine sticks and boards being piled up in front, and the whole plastered with tar and drenched with kerosene. The preparations had been made by the Harden Fire-Extinguisher Company, the object being to give a public test of its hand-grenades. A quantity of straw shavings were scattered at the base of the structure, a match applied, and in an instant there was a fire blazing twenty feet high, which scattered the crowd to the other side of Michigan avenue. When the flames were at their highest, a man stepped forward with four little green bottles, which he flung on the fire, and in ten seconds the flames had disappeared. Three more bottles were broken, which effectually and completely squelched the burning embers. The experiment seemed to be a success in every respect. Several intending purchasers, for whose benefit the test seemed to have been made, proceeded in a body to the offices of the company at the conclusion of the experiment.

A PRECOCIOUS THOUGH WAYWARD BOY.

Albert Eichler, a lad 9 years of age, living near Twenty-second and McGlashen streets, was arraigned before Justice Kersten yesterday morning, and confessed to having resorted to various devices to gain a livelihood which were decidedly refreshing in one so young. Lieut. Lloyd, of the Webster Avenue Police Station, made the acquaintance of the precocious youth two months ago, when he appeared at the station with a piteous story of having come to the North Side to sell newspapers, and having been robbed. The Lieutenant thereupon raised a purse of $2.50 and sent him home with an officer. Tuesday night the boy tried the dodge of running into the doorways of residences on the South Side and yelling "murder" and "police," and, upon the appearance of the ladies of the house, so working upon their sympathies with his tears that he succeeded in several instances in receiving money from them before he left. But a hard-hearted policeman swooped down upon him finally and caught him in the very act. Justice Kersten listened to the lad's confession of his guilt, and continued the case until his parents could be notified.

A BURGLAR IN THE TOILS.

Charles Kreamer was arrested yesterday by Detectives Bonfield and Kay. Last September he and Tim Grady burglarized the residence of Stephen Kelly, on Cologne street. They were discovered in the house by a son of Mr. Kelly's, who grappled with Grady and called for assistance. The young man's parents responded, but Grady, after having nearly bitten off Mrs. Kelly's finger, escaped. The burglars had previously removed a trunk from the house to an adjacent vacant lot, where it was found rifled of its contents, consisting of a watch and chain, clothing, and articles of jewelry. Grady went to Kansas City, where he was arrested and brought back by Detective Kay, and indicted for the burglary. Kreamer, who goes by the alias of Bake, watched the outside of the house while Grady committed the burglary. He was captured on State street yesterday. Previously he was unknown to the police, while Grady has been a bad reputation.

MR. AND MRS. PRIDGEON.

A tale of marital infelicity came to light in Justice Kistler's court yesterday. Mrs. Carolina Pridgeon was arraigned on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by her husband, William A. Pridgeon. He charges her with attempting to hire men to "slug" him, as he expresses it, and claims that she is as adulteress, her companion in crime being an ex-convict, whose name, however, he does not state. The Justice only partially examined into the matter, continuing the case for further evidence. Mrs. Pridgeon alleges that her husband was in the county jail a few years ago charged with bigamy. It was said that he had a wife living in Canada, but the witnesses could never be brought here to testify, and the case was dropped. In October last he filed a bill for divorce, alleging adultery. The wife filed a cross-bill, accusing her husband of committing a similar offense with a woman named McDonald.

ANNUAL ELECTIONS.

The Directors of the Traders' Insurance Company met yesterday and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, E. Buckingham; Vice-President, S. H. McCrea; Secretary, R. J. Smith; Assistant-Secretary, S. A. Rothermel. The Traders' will today pay a 2½ per cent quarterly dividend on its capital for the first quarter of 1884.

The Directors of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, at their meeting yesterday, elected the following officers: President, John J. Mitchell; Vice-President, John B. Drake; Second Vice-President, William H. Mitchell; Cashier, James S. Gibbs; additional members of the Executive Committee, John McCaffery and George Straut. A dividend of 4 per cent was declared, payable to the stockholders at once, and $21,000 added to the surplus account.

MAHONEY AT IT AGAIN.

Police-Officer M. D. Mahoney, who has pending against him a charge of assaulting a woman of the town, Ada Martin by name, appears to be rather overdoing matters in the effort to "square himself." Tuesday night he arrested Ada and another woman, Jennie Lee, on Clark street, near South Water, and locked them up at the armory on the charge of disorderly conduct, although at the time of the arrest they were doing nothing out of the way. The defendants told Justice Prindiville yesterday that they had been living on the West Side for about a week, and when arrested were on their way home from the Criminal Court, where they were wanted as witnesses. Justice Prindiville discharged the women, and the officer felt deeply chagrined.

A SNOWBALLER GETS A KNIFE-THRUST IN HIS SIDE.

It is not always safe for boys to snowball any one who comes within range of their batteries. John R. Sharpe, a lad of 17, was one of a party of snowballers stationed at the corner of Fourteenth and State streets yesterday afternoon. They opened fire on an Italian laborer named Joseph Bazine who chanced to pass by, and who carried on the war with steel, catching the most convenient one of the party, Sharpe, and plunging a knife into his side. This ended the fun. Sharpe was taken to his home at No. 143 Seventeenth street, and the doctor said the wound was dangerous. Bazine was arrested, and is now locked up at the Harrison Street Station awaiting the result of Sharpe's wound.

THE LAKE-FRONT MATTER.

The proposition to sell the Lake-Front property to the railroad companies is still the principal topic of conversation at the City-Hall, and seems to meet with the general approval of the Aldermen. As yet the question of the disposal of the $800,000 to be received for the property has not been entered into, but it will not be a difficult matter to decide what to do with it when once secured. The city is sadly in need of money, and there are numerous ways in which the amount could be expended with great benefit. It has been suggested by some Aldermen that all of it could be judiciously expended in the erection of viaducts, or it could be used for the completion of the new City-Hall, or enlarging the police force.

THE CHESS CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

DR. ZUKERTORT, OF LONDON, THE GUEST OF THE CHICAGO CHESS CLUB—A SKETCH OF THE GREAT PLAYER—MAGNIFICENT CHESS.

The arrival of Dr. J. H. Zukertort, of London, Eng., editor of the *Chess Monthly* and the acknowledged champion chess-player of the world, has set chess circles in this city agog. The Doctor is at present a guest at the Tremont House, having arrived yesterday morning from St. Louis. He left London Oct. 19, arriving in New York the 28th. It is his intention to remain in this city about a week, going from here to Canada, thence to Boston and New York, and from there to Cuba, visiting New Orleans and San Francisco before leaving America the latter part of next May. On his return to his home he will pass through China, Japan, and India.

Since the retirement of Paul Morphy, of New Orleans, Herr Zukertort has stood at the head of the chess-players of the world, and has yet to find the man who can defeat him at his favorit game. Although he began playing as recently as 1860, under the tutelage of the great Andersen, who at first necessarily gave him odds, it was not long before he played his teacher even, and today he enjoys the reputation of being the only living man who has carried away the honors of two international contests. At the last of these, which was held at London in 1883, he defeated Steinitz, Blackburne, Tchigorin, Mason, McKenzie, the American champion, Englisch, Rosenthal, and other notable chess-players.

At Baltimore Herr Zukertort played thirty-one games, winning thirty and losing one. He also played ten games blindfolded, dictating his moves, winning eight and drawing two.

In conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter last night he stated that he considered the English the greatest chess-players. The Americans, he thought, lacked the finish to the game. He went to Washington to see the Capital of the United States, and while there was taken to a club to play chess. He was greatly surprised, he said, to see card-playing going on in a chess club, for, while he liked games with cards, he did not think that chess and cards could be blended together. His object in visiting America, he said, was simply to see the country and meet the various chess-players.

Dr. Zukertort was called upon last evening by Dr. N. S. Cooke, President of the Chicago Chess Club, and Dr. William Goggin, a member of that organization. The visitor was taken to the club-rooms, on Dearborn street, where he indulged in two off-hand games with Dr. Goggin. Herr Zukertort sees the situation of the board at a glance, and rapidly moves his men to the various positions. He has a remarkable memory, and can readily describe the different games he has played. As an evidence of this, he described one of the unpublished games that was played at St. Louis. As it was regarded by those who had the pleasure of following it out from Dr. Zukertort's dictation as a specimen of magnificent chess it is produced below:

1. P K 4	1. P K 4
2. Kt K B 3	2. Kt Q B 3
3. B B 4	3. B B 4
4. P Q Kt 4	4. B x P
5. P B 5	5. B R 4
6. P Q 4	6. P x P
7. O—O	7. P x P
8. Q Kt 3	8. Q B 3
9. P K 5	9. Q Kt 5
10. Kt x P	10. K Kt K 2
11. Kt K 2	11. O—O
12. B Q 3	12. Q K 3
13. B x P ch	13. K R sq
14. P R 4	14. P Q 3
15. Kt B 4	15. Q Q 2
16. P K 6	16. P x P
17. Kt Kt 5	17. P K 4
18. R R 3	18. R B 3
19. Q B 4	19. R R 3
20. Kt B 8	20. R x Q
21. Kt B 7	

During Dr. Zukertort's stay in the city the members of the Chicago Chess Club will arrange for his entertainment, and today probably some definit program will be made. The club has a membership of about fifty and has some very good players, Messrs. James Morgan, Henry Hosmer, and William Goggin being among the best.

MLLE. RHEA.

HER APPEARANCE AS HESTER GRACEBROOK IN "AN UNEQUAL MATCH."

Mlle. Rhéa appeared last night at the Grand before a small but appreciative audience as Hester Gracebrook in that sterling comedy "An Unequal Match." She gave a thoroughly charming portrayal of the simple-minded, whole souled Yorkshire country lass who retains her simplicity, her impetuosity, and her love for all that is true and beautiful even in the artificial atmosphere of fine society into which a loving husband has transplanted her, but who also with a woman's wit learns to appear as a fine society lady in the end to teach her husband a needed lesson and to triumph over a heartless coquet who almost succeeded in stealing her husband's love away from her. The foreign accent of Mlle. Rhéa lent a peculiar charm to the picture, as it helped to emphasize the fact that Hester Gracebrook was a being entirely different from those with whom the course of her love brought her into contact. Mlle. Rhéa's poetic and graceful picture of Hester Gracebrook was fairly well supported by the other figures in the play—Mr. Harris as Dr. Botcherby, Miss Ella Wren as Bessie, and Mr. Cooper as Blenkinsop being entitled to special mention. Miss Lindermann's Lady Montcrasse lacked the spirit and dash this promising young actress has shown in other parts. "An Unequal Match" will be repeated Saturday evening; tonight "Frou-Frou" is to be given.

NOTES.

Tomorrow evening the Beethoven Society will produce Niels Gade's latest contata "Psyche" at Central Music-Hall, with Misses Mary Beebe and May Phœnix and Messrs. Knorr and Stoddard in the solo part. The special feature of the concert will be the American début of Miss Fannie Blumenfeld, a Chicago girl, who has won great fame as a pianist abroad, where she studied under Leschetitzky, Essipoff's husband and teacher.

The Chicago Quintet Club will give a chamber concert this afternoon at 3 in Hershey Music-Hall. A trio by Rheinberger, Beethoven's Quartet, op. 16, and part of Schubert's Quartet in D minor will be given by the club. Besides, Mr. Knorr will sing Gounod's "Noël" and Mr. Lewis will play a movement from Bruch's violin concerto.

ONE OF THE FINEST.

THE AUDIENCE AT HAVERLY'S LAST NIGHT—MISS TERRY COMPLAINS OF HER "HOT DRESSING-ROOM."

The first joint appearance in Chicago of Mr. Irving and Miss Terry, in "The Merchant of Venice," attracted the largest house of the season to Haverly's last evening. Socially it was one of the finest audiences ever gathered in this city. Elaborate toilets were the rule with the ladies, and with the gentlemen full dress was quite generally observed—enough so to give to the audience rather an "operatic" tone. The lower boxes were all filled. In Manager McConnell's box were Maj. Kirkland and Mr. Edgar, of the Building Department, and a party of ladies, and in the right box near by were Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field and Mr. and Mrs. Edson Keith. Mr. Adsit and his party again occupied Col. Carson's box, while Mr. Flint, Mr. Wolford, and a party of gentlemen were in the other left box. In one of the upper right boxes was Mr. William T. Johnson, Mr. W. H. Clark, and Mr. Murry Keller of Louisville, and the upper left boxes were occupied by a number of Board-of-Trade men. Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Brega and Miss Ender were in one of the Parisian boxes.

In the orchestra left were Maj.-Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Lieut. and Miss Schofield, and, directly across the aisle, Gen. and Mrs. A. C. McClurg. Near by were Mrs. F. Tuttle and Mr. Fred B. Tuttle. Still further toward the centre of the house sat Judge Elliott Anthony. Down in front were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coombs and Miss Nellie Bickford. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Phillips, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stanley. Mrs. Isaac Adams and a lady occupied seats in the orchestra aisle, and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kimball were in the orchestra left. Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer were in the orchestra right. Mr. Frank Gilmore, Mr. Gilbert McClurg, and Mr. Charles McAvoy strolled the lobbies. Miss Monroe and Mr. Root were in the orchestra aisle, and Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Smith occupied seats in the balcony front. Near by them were Mr. and Mrs. Milton Palmer. In various parts of the house were noted the following well-known ladies and gentlemen:

Mr. Lloyd Breese of the Detroit *Evening Journal*, Prof. A. E. Burbank, Manager Roberts of the Madison Square company, Sir Randall Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Enos Ayers, Miss Louise Sylvester, Mr. Ed Dainty, Mr. Wirt Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Wirt Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Esaias Warren, Mr. Arthur Lafin, Mr. Harry Van Schaick, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Smith, Mr. George Cobb, Mr. William Johnston, Miss Walkup, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Cummings, and Mr. B. R. Chambers.

After the vast audience had left the theatre a TRIBUNE representative went back upon the stage and was presented to Miss Terry and Mr. Irving. Mr. Irving, not having been upon the stage during the last act, was already in his street dress, and, with heavy overcoat buttoned about his neck and glasses upon his nose, he stood surveying the cleared stage. Miss Terry was still in the costume in which the audience saw her in the last act, and she said:

"Oh, I have suffered awfully from the heat tonight, and once or twice I came near fainting. This feeling, I am afraid, affected one or two of my scenes somewhat. You see, my dressing-room has no ventilation, and the heat there is insufferable. I always want a great deal of fresh air, and I haven't had it tonight. Your people say here we are good not to complain of anything we find in America, but I'm afraid I must complain a little bit now. But, spite of it all, I liked that splendid audience. The people were so sympathetic, and seemed to follow one along so closely. Yes, I am really charmed with Chicago—all except that dressing-room," and the charming actress smiled prettily. The artifices of the "make-up" box did not seem to detract from her splendid face even at close range.

"That dressing-room will be fixed up tomorrow," said Mr. Irving. "But come, you mustn't stay out here on this stage in the cold," and, bidding the newspaper-man good-night, Miss Terry suffered the tragedian to lead her to her "hot dressing-room."

At 11 o'clock this morning Col. John B. Carson, of Quincy, Ill., will tender Mr. Irving a breakfast at the Chicago Club. Among those who will be present are Mr. Irving, Mr. J. H. Coplestone, Mr. Bram Stoker, Mr. Joseph Hatton, Mayor Harrison, Mr. John B. Lyon, Mr. Samuel Elliott, of New York, Mr. Loveday, and Mr. George M. Pullman.

THE OPERA SEASON.

THE ADVANCE SALE UNPRECEDENTED.

The first day's sale of tickets for the Abbey opera season at Haverly's was quite large, 235 season tickets, including four boxes, having been disposed of. The sale opened at 10 o'clock in the morning, but eighteen persons had been standing in line since 3 o'clock. The opera will follow Irving at Haverly's, and during the second week Mapleson's troupe will be at McVicker's, so the competition that was carried on in New York will be repeated in this city. Manager Will J. Davis says that it is the largest advance sale that he ever knew in this city in a single day, nearly $10,000 worth of tickets being taken. Every precaution is being taken to prevent speculators from buying up seats, so the public has but little to fear on that score. The following were among the purchasers yesterday:

Dr. I. J. Jones, H. W. Phillips, William Pope, C. W. Brega, Dan Long, N. B. Ream, John Dupee Jr., J. W. Pitcher, J. A. Bigelow, S. S. Jones, A. W. Moore, Z. J. Lamson, Charles Schwartz, Fred Stanley, W. C. Comstock, J. H. Dwight, P. Pickering, W. Ramsay, H. D. Ramsay, J. G. Struva, J. F. Gillette, C. H. Holbrud, S. S. Gregory, Gen. C. W. Drew, Herman Schaffner, S. W. Allerton, J. V. Farwell, J. Cudahy, Mr. Chandler, R. A. Keyes, A. MacIntyre, C. F. Gunther, J. D. Reynolds, W. I. Howland, A. J. Harding, C. E. Smythe Jr., R. N. Rhodes, E. M. Jones, John Crerar, W. D. Walker, O. W. Potter, George S. Everhart, Ross Peters, N. O. Pope.

SAVINGS BANKS.

RULES GOVERNING THE INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you enlighten the ignorance of an inexperienced depositor as to the custom of savings banks in the payment of interest? For instance, I deposit $200 prior to June 30, $100 July 5, and draw out $200 July 10; how much is due Jan. 1? The rule of the bank wherein my deposits are made is, that the deposit prior to the semi-annual computation of interest is taken as a basis; all the amounts drawn out during the ensuing six months are subtracted from this, and then the interest is computed on the residuum, no notice being taken of deposits after the date of the semi-annual computation. Thus, by this rule, the case of the deposit of $200 cited would leave the depositor without any interest due him. My individual case was something similar. I had, say, $100 deposited June 25; deposited $50 Aug. 10; drew out $50 Aug. 15. The natural idea would be that interest upon $100 would be due me Jan. 1 for six months from June 30. Not at all; there is interest for $50 due me for six months and no more, because the $50 was taken out during the six months, and the banking rules are that no interest is allowed for fractional parts of six months. "Yes," remarked the amazed depositor, "but I put in $50 of which you had the use for five days for nothing." "True," returns the urbane cashier, "but we cannot average accounts; it would involve too much bookkeeping." Therefore, for having allowed the bank the use of $50 for five days gratis, the depositor loses just one-half the interest that would otherwise be due him. Inasmuch as this bank only averages the credit side of its account with the customer, unless he can leave his account intact, or have no banking transactions save deposits, he will lose money by patronizing such a savings-bank. Before withdrawing my little account, however, I would like to know whether this rule is one of universal acceptance among savings-banks; if so, I may as well abide with the one whose financiering has excited my unqualified admiration, despite my chagrin at the diminution in my anticipated accumulated interest. H.

"It is not customary to figure interest according to that rule," said a savings-bank manager, "if he has correctly stated it—allowing us interest for a fractional part of six months. We do not allow for a fractional part of a month, but do for a whole month. When money is placed on deposit a month previous to interest days, Jan. 1 and July 1, it draws interest for that month. Funds drawn out between the terms of six months—that is, from July to January or January to July—are deducted from the first amount deposited in the six months. Thus in the instance cited, if the person deposited $200 June 20 and $100 July 5, and July 10 withdrew $200, he would be entitled according to our rules for six months' interest on $100. Under the other statement he deposits June 25 $100 and Aug. 10 $50, and draws out $50 Aug. 15. Under our rules he would be entitled to six months' interest on $50 and four months' interest on $50. I think that is the way most savings-banks figure interest. I don't know of one that figures under the rule given. If such is the case the by-laws in the back of the depositor's book must explain it; otherwise the rule does not do justice to the depositors."

MUCHMORE AND MANN.

THE EX-SHERIFF FAILED TO MAKE HIS LEVY ON THE STATIONER, AND NOW A CREDITOR SUES HIM ON HIS OFFICIAL BOND.

In the early part of 1882 John E. Muchmore was a stationer on Monroe street, under the Palmer House. He got into financial difficulties, like a good many other men, and, knowing there were executions out against him, laid in a stock of provisions, locked himself up in his place, and bid defiance to the law. Its representative came along shortly afterwards in the person of Deputy-Sheriff Eastman, who was armed with an execution for $159.38 in favor of the Commercial National Bank. He claimed he had ordered some stationery and wanted to get it, but the occupants of the store declined to bite at any such bait. Then the officer dazzled them with the refulgence of his official star and demanded admission in the name of the law. But this had no more effect than before. The door was tried, but it was strong and was well fastened from within. The baffled official withdrew and held a conference with Mr. Eames, the President of the bank, and with Potter Palmer. The latter was willing to allow the door of the store to be broken down if Mr. Eames would give a personal bond to be responsible for all damages, as it would injure the premises to the extent of $125 or $150. Mr. Eames declined to throw good money after bad, and the Deputy went to an attorney, who advised him he would be liable for trespass if he made a forcible entry. Eastman then took an assistant, and they shadowed the store for three or four days, but the besieged were too sharp and never opened the door even a crack. The Deputy then gave up the job disgusted, and after some days the writ was put into the hands of Deputy-Sheriff Burke. The latter found the store open, made a seizure, and carried off part of the stock. While he was at work, however, the United States Marshal came in and claimed he was in possession. Burke hung on to the goods he had taken, claiming he had a prior execution, and it was finally agreed to leave the matter to Judge Blodgett. He decided that the Marshal, having first got possession, had the prior lien, and Burke surrendered the property he had taken. The bank was dissatisfied with Sheriff Mann's attempts to make a collection, and began a suit against him to make him responsible on his official bond, which is now on trial before Judge Gary.

SHAY AND BULLWINKLE.

THEY DO NOT LOVE AS FIREMEN SHOULD.

Assistant Fire-Marshal Shay and Ben Bullwinkle ran against each other again Tuesday night, but no swearing was indulged in or knives drawn this time. In his report of the fire at Hyman's shirt factory, No. 83 Randolph street, the Captain says there was "a still to Engine 13 and the patrol," and then adds: "This fire would have been extinguished by the patrol with a loss of not to exceed $10, but Marshal Shay refused the patrol admittance until the arrival of the department, allowing the fire to burn."

The loss was less than $75.

"Shay stood at the door and wouldn't let us in," said Bullwinkle. "Their Babcocks wern't charged and they had no water, and we could see the fire creeping along, but were not allowed to go in and use our extinguishers. Finally they got a stream and put the blaze out. Shay kept us back two or three minutes. He may do it some time when a fire is running up an elevator. We knew No. 13 had a still, and followed them up, and got there and were ready first, but they wouldn't let us put the fire out."

"I don't know anything about the matter," said Marshal Sweule, "but that report is a lie on the face of it. He says Shay awaited the arrival of the department, when 13 was there ahead of the patrol, according to his own statement."

"The underwriters are kicking?"

"He drew a knife on two of my men, and they winked at it, and it is time we took a club. We ought to do as they did in New York—turn the water on the patrol and drive them out. It is our business to put out fires, and the patrol's business to cover up goods, and they ought to know enough to do their work and stop interfering with us. Bullwinkle's reports are full of slurs on the Fire Department. Whenever I am around he has got to keep his place."

PLAYING THE DETECTIVES.

A CROOK, WITH CARRIAGE, CANE, AND DIAMONDS, VISITS HIS WIFE AT THE JAIL.

Yesterday afternoon a carriage drove up to the County Jail, and from it sprang nimbly a flashily-dressed young man. His general appearance was that of a dude. He wore a small felt hat jauntily perched on the side of his head. On his shirt-front sparkled a large diamond, and from his vest hung a heavy watch-chain. His hands were gloved, and he carried a cane. While ascending the iron stairs leading to the prison he removed his gloves and carelessly displayed a handsome diamond ring. There was nothing uncommon in a well-dressed young man visiting the jail, and no one would have thought anything of it had it not been for subsequent developments, which discovered the stupidity of two city detectives.

The fashionably-dressed young man was Robert Adams, a notorious crook, and one of the celebrated O'Brien family, the members of which have gained an unenviable record as criminals in Chicago. Adams was released from the Ohio Penitentiary three weeks ago. He had been serving a two-years' sentence there for a burglary. The police here also want him for a similar offense, but somehow neglected to take the necessary steps for his return upon his release. They naturally thought he would visit his old haunts again, where they could apprehend him. In the meantime two detectives from the Twenty-second Street Police Station were detailed to be on the look-out for the ex-convict.

His wife, Nellie Adams, is confined at the jail here. She was sentenced by Judge Moran last week to four years' servitude at Joliet for larceny, and will be taken down today. The two detectives learned these facts. They knew Adams loved his wife, and would see her before she left for her new home, even at the risk of being captured. Satisfied with this theory they took up their station yesterday at the county prison, and waited patiently all day with Adams' photograph in pocket. Every newcomer was searchingly scrutinized and his looks compared with Adams' picture, but he did not come, they thought. At about 2 o'clock the real Adams walked into the jail. The officers took an extra survey of him, looked at each other, and shook their heads silently. Could he shook Mollie O'Brien? the visitor asked. The woman is his sister-in-law. He was shrewd enough not to ask for Nellie Adams, which would have given the officers a "pointer," and thus put his pursuers off the track. Nevertheless he talked to Mollie O'Brien, ostensibly, for two hours. His wife stood near, and, in fact, to her the conversation was directed, Mollie only acting as a "dummy." When the interview was at an end Adams strolled leisurely past the detectives, raised his hat with his diamonded hand, and disappeared. Five minutes later the alleged detectives were made aware that the intended victim had been "playing them." They returned mournfully to their Captain and informed him that "Bob Adams" was not to be found.

HORNS AND PAWS.

THE TOSSERS RATHER GET THE BEST OF IT—A GROWING BULLISH FEELING.

There was an increased activity in the pits yesterday, and on several separate occasions a near approach to excitement. Outside orders were quite plentiful, but the bulk of the trading, which in the aggregate was moderately large, was, as usual, on local account. Shortly after the opening stories of a better export demand and decr ase in stocks started the shorts in wheat to covering. A very fair amount of buying—in which figured strong parties, among them Murray, Geddes, Hancock, Comstock, Bensley, and Hobbs—raised the price to two and one-eighth, an improvement of about five-eighths. At this point a reactionary selling movement began, the effect being to knock away the props and produce a decline of about one-eighth. The close was quite weak and noticeable for the attempts of many longs to sell out. One heavy dealer had four brokers thus engaged.

The corn crowd was well employed most of the time. Prices advanced fractionally on a good miscellaneous buying movement until a point about three-eighths higher was reached, when they again fell back in sympathy with wheat. The trading was mostly in May. Country buying orders in this month were more abundant than usual, but not remarkably so. Baker was prominent as a seller of February. The market was light, but the price was firmly maintained at a higher range.

Provisions continued to attract no great amount of attention. Prices rose a few cents for mess pork without tempting forward the accredited leaders in the market for hog products.

On the call the market was quite strong. There was good buying of wheat and provisions, and the prices of each advanced—wheat to $1.02¾ for May and provisions about five cents. Corn also shared the improvement. The firm front presented by wheat was the subject of chat among the loiterers. There were more bulls among them than bears. "The export demand is liable to begin any moment, and the big stocks will melt away like hoar-frost under the sun," said a rosy-cheeked broker in the "clearing-house." The advance was attributed in other quarters to the tailers having changed around. In still another group it was stated that the rise was legitimate, and that strong New York houses were buying in anticipation of an immediate foreign demand. "There has been good buying of wheat for a week by local men with money to pay for it," was one striking remark.

It was urged that indications pointed to a disposition of the public and of dealers to bull corn, and that symptoms of the future of wheat were hardly developed."

LIQUOR-LICENSES.

INDICATIONS THAT THE COUNCIL IS GETTING READY TO PASS A UNIFORM $500 ORDINANCE—SENATOR BEREELEY A CONVERT TO THE HARPER LAW.

From the talk among the Aldermen it would appear that nearly all are in favor of arriving at a settlement of the liquor-license question, and the general desire seems to be to pass an ordinance in conformity with the Harper law. The general belief is that the Council is only waiting until some action is taken by the Supreme Court and a decision rendered as to the constitutionality of the law. A feeling prevails among the Aldermen that there should be no distinctions made in regard to malt and spirituous liquors, but that both should be licensed at $500. It is maintained that the system of dividing the license into classes is open to fraud, and that where ostensibly beer only is sold, whisky under the present arrangement will be sold also. In case the Supreme Court decides the Harper law unconstitutional, the $103 license passed by the City Council will remain in operation, unless otherwise agreed upon. A proposition is being discussed to allow the payment of the license to be made in quarterly installments, and is received with favor by some of the Aldermen. Such a plan, however, would rest entirely with the city, and the city would allow it on its own responsibility. The question has been asked if it could be legally done, as the licenses are to be issued for a year, and the division into fract

Suitable adv't's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SMALL LEATHER PURSE CONTAINING $2.88, Tuesday evening, Jan. 8, in or near Bartlett's Pharmacy, corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st. Finder will receive liberal reward for its return to M. J. G., driver for P. T. Gillespie, corner Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av.

LOST—BETWEEN POST-OFFICE AND North Side Museum, a sum of money yesterday evening. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving at Tribune office. G W K.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ONE BAY HORSE, will weigh 1,000 lbs; has black points with swell under cutter red; running gear wine colored; body striped with red plush. Return to 269 North Clark-st. and receive reward.

TAKEN UP JAN. 2, A COW, WHICH THE owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Apply at 1219 Ashland-av., Lake View.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES a position with a first-class house as bookkeeper, cashier, or office manager; is thoroughly experienced, and has best of references. Address O 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of four years' experience as bookkeeper and salesman; willing to make himself generally useful for small salary. Address N 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-educated young man (age 22) who speaks English and German as assistant bookkeeper. Security furnished, if desired. Salary no object. Address O 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STEADY, INdustrious young man in office or warehouse of a wholesale house. References. O 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN of experience in office or on the road; insurance preferred; salary moderate. Address O 22, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN lately from Boston in some wholesale house or anywhere where he can make himself useful. O 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN experienced in general office work. A good penman with satisfactory recommendations. O 52, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, pushing gentleman is open for an engagement to travel; have large acquaintance in the West. O 14, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEASTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS groom and coachman; willing; not afraid of work. Very best reference. Address O 30, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WATCHMAN; married, and a Swede. 154 Chicago-av. G. BENSON.

SITUATION WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY an intelligent man; understands German and Bohemian. Address O 34, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG Norwegian girl; general or second work and sewing. Best references. 3066 S. State-st., upper front flat.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL, sewing or minding children. Call for three days at 1220 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY in private family as second girl or to do sewing; will work for reasonable wages. Comfortable home principal object. Address O 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE German girl to do second work and sewing. Call or address 185 East Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO KITCHEN work. Good references given. Address O 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do second work or general work. Please call at the Franciscan Sisters', Elm and Market-sts., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG IRISH girl not long from the old country, to do housework. Will be willing and obliging. Please call at 32 Shurtleff-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl as cook and laundress or for general work. Apply at 3858 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT cook, in private family. Call at 3851 Cottage Grove-av., up-stairs, between 1 and 6 p. m.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COOK AND laundress. Call at 116 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND laundress, or cook alone, by a thoroughly competent girl. Six years' reference. Call at 2339 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do cooking or second work. Can give good references. Address O R 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL in American family for cooking or general work. References. 4056 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED GIRL to cook or do second work; no washing. Call at 32 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN girl to do cooking or general housework. Call Thursday at the Sisters of St. Frances, corner Elm and Market-sts.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A GOOD, strong, healthy woman as a wet-nurse. Please call at 210 Rush-st. Good references given.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 156 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN THE OFfice of a wholesale boot and shoe house; one used apply who have not had experience in the same position and line of business. Reference must accompany application. O 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ASSISTANT bookkeeper experienced in line of pumps and agricultural implements; give references and state salary. Address O 45, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—SALESMAN FOR MACHINERY oils and greases for the city; must have an established trade with mills, etc.; salary $100 per month. Address L 95, Tribune office.

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED MIXED-paint traveling salesman. Give past connections and references. Address O 45, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LITHOGRAPHIC steam press printer used to color work; good wages and a steady job. Apply to E. G. CHRISTOPH, Central Music-Hall, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. Inexperienced persons guaranteed $20 per cent profit; $30 a week easily made by $50 to $60. Men with more money offered a better chance. Write from any State for papers. Address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AN AGENT TO SELL AN ARticle needed by every saloonkeeper and billiard hall. Send $2 for outfit; if you have the hustle in you you can make big money. No attention will be paid to those who don't have "sand" enough to send the $2. We want hustlers. Novelty Co., Bridgeport, Ill.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO IS WELL acquainted with Southern people in the city. Will be to his interest to call at 45 Lakeside Building.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND ACTive man to superintend the inside department of a steam laundry; must come well recommended; good wages and steady position for the right party. Address O 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY — AN EXPErienced stenographer and typewriter. $10 per week. Address Room 419 Grand Pacific Hotel.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE FOR GENERal housework in suburban town. Man must make himself generally useful about the house. Address J. L. A., 192 Michigan-av.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND STREET salesmen to sell needle-package and other specialties that pay big; particulars free. C. M. LINING-TON, 161 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS AND DIStrict managers for Gaskell's Compendium of Forms. Apply to G. W. BORLAND & CO., 185 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS MEN FOR Encyclopedia work; clear field. Call or address Florsheim Building, Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—AT 146 LINCOLN-AV., AT once, good girl to do general housework in family of two. Bring references.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SWEDISH OR German girl for general housework in a small family. Apply at 418 Belden-av.

WANTED—GIRL—AGE ABOUT 20, IN A family of two; must be intelligent, nice-looking, neat and strong; knowledge of cooking not necessary; must wash and iron; wages $2. Lower flat, 3340 South Park-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. 192 Michigan-av., Flat J.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SECOND GIRL in a private family. Must bring good references. Call today at 3220 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron. 3053 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT GERMAN girl that speaks English, can sew and embroider, is willing to take care of two children. Apply at 32 Michigan-av.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD girl at 441 West Fifteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD IRISH GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; good wages paid. Apply at 321 Chicago-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be an experienced cook. 3344 Forest-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL IN A private family for cook and laundress. Reference required. Apply at 3520 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO WORK nights at lunch counter; must understand the business. Apply at 110½ Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 551 North Clark-st.

NURSES.

WANTED—A WET NURSE FOR BABY 2 months old. Call at Room 33, 78 Monroe-st., at 12 o'clock, or send address.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AGENTS—LADIES—FOR THE "Queen Protector"; new patent rubber undergarment; sure protection to underwear when necessary to be worn; outsells everything; only one year old and 50,000 sold; agents average $100 monthly; no risk. Address, with stamp, Ladies' Undergarment Manufacturing Company, 9 South May-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—COMPETENT LADY STENOGrapher and typewriter; must furnish typewriter. O 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEN COMPETENT SALESLAdies; apply at 8 o'clock. The City of Paris, corner State and Washington-sts.

WANTED—4 LADY CANVASSERS, ON SALary, to canvass families. Address O 18, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT — LARGE AND small rooms, with or without board.

1243 MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with board.

1352 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—A LARGE, handsomely furnished second-story front room, with board.

1418 WABASH-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, single or double, with good board; terms low.

1423 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, furnace or grate heat, gas, and bath; board if desired.

1714 INDIANA-AV. — FIRST-CLASS ACcommodations for first-class parties only.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT—FRONT alcove room with first-class board.

1822 WABASH-AV.—SECOND STORY, front suite of rooms, with good board. Also single room; heated. References.

2644 INDIANA-AV. — WITH BOARD, pleasant east-front room, grate fire; also, back room suitable for one or two, at $5.50 each, with fire; private family.

3033 GROVELAND PARK-AV.—NICELY furnished room suitable for couple or two gentlemen; stone-front house, one block from Thirty-first-st. station I. C. R. R. or Cottage Grove cable-cars.

3623 LAKE-AV.—ON THE 15TH, LARGE, well-furnished room, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board.

WEST SIDE.

12 NORTH THROOP-ST.—NICELY-FURnished room, with or without board.

638 WEST JACKSON-ST., FLAT F—PLEASant rooms, with first-class board.

NORTH SIDE.

64 RUSH-ST.—FRONT ACOVE AND SINGLE room, with or without board; private family.

89 DEARBORN-AV.—A NICE, WARM, COMfortably-furnished room; day board.

288 ILLINOIS-ST.—A SMALL ROOM TO rent, with board. Day-boarders accommodated.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE—
WARM PLEASANT ROOMS,
50C PER DAY.
154 AND 156 CLARK-ST., NEAR MADISON.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—In business centre; rooms 50 cents to $1.50 per day; rooms with board $1.50 to $2 per day; $6 to $10 per week.

CLARENDON HOUSE—NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Ontario. A quiet family hotel, noted for the peculiar excellence of its cuisine.

HOTEL ROYAL, 1714 INDIANA-AV.—UNsurpassed in location, unexcelled in accommodation for persons seeking the comforts and luxuries of a quiet and elegant home, or purposing to tarry for a week or more in the city.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NO. 7 NORTH Clark-st.—Board, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms $1 to $2 per week.

ST. CAROLINE'S COURT HOTEL,
Elizabeth-st., corner Washington-boulevard.
Persons desiring elegant, hotel accommodations for a day, week, or the winter, outside of the cold lake winds and the noisy centre of the city, will find large sunny rooms, single or en suite, with open fires, with or without baths, a cuisine equal to the best, and moderate prices at this cosy hotel, pleasantly located in the best residence portion and within easy access of the business centre of the city.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 102 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM, BY SINGLE GENtleman, in private family; where a piano is kept preferred; terms moderate. Address N 56, Tribune.

BOARD—AND TWO ROOMS FOR GENTLEman, wife, child, and nurse. Address, with terms, O 44, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY SINGLE MAN OF quiet habits in private family. Address O 4, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV. AND EDA-ST., new brick houses, $55; one floor, Butterfield-st., $10. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—1923 WABASH-AV., TWO-STORY and basement marble-front, 12 rooms. CLARKE, ERSKINE & CO., 161 La Salle-st., Room 46.

TO RENT—3262 CALUMET-AV.; ALSO 2-story and basement brick on Bowen-av., and furniture for sale cheap. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—
FLATS ALL OVER WEST SIDE.
Parties looking for something to rent will please call, as we always have a good list, from $8 to $25 per month, to select from.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—CORNER FLAT, 6 ROOMS, BATH, etc., $30; also furnished house complete, $50. S. W. SEA, 87 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM; ALSO back parlor and small back room, together or separate; hot and cold water, with use of bath. Call at 1912 Wabash-av.

TO RENT — 1736 INDIANA-AV.—HANDsomely furnished warm rooms, all heated with stoves, with or without board. Cars pass the door.

TO RENT—CHEAP—LARGE ROOM, NICELY furnished; heat, gas, and bath; private family; 2506 Wabash-av. Ring twice.

TO RENT—531 WABASH-AV.—A NICELY furnished front parlor; all improvements.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 85 AND 87 Dearborn-st. Transients taken. Room 18.

TO RENT—AT 10 PECK-COURT, CORNER Michigan-av., nicely-furnished rooms.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN, CLEAN, NEWly-furnished rooms, heated by stove; private family. 473 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THREE BEAUTIFULLY LOCATed and furnished rooms in private residence on fashionable avenue; hot and cold water, bath, furnace; fifteen minutes' ride from Court-House; will rent separate or en suite; reasonable to good parties. Address O 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR bedroom, one back, and three single rooms, at 178 State-st., opposite Palmer House.

TO RENT—A FINE ROOM, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with gas, heat, hot and cold water, bath, etc.; $12. 2515 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED, PLEASant rooms at 78 East Van Buren-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—SEVERAL SUITES OF 1, 2, AND 5 rooms in the brick and stone-front building 511 West Madison-st., from $2 to $15. Apply to E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—863 MADISON-ST., NEAR LEAVitt—Six light rooms. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIvate family, with gas; $6 per month. 300 West Adams-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM—HEAT, gas, bath. 60 Cass-st.

TO RENT—275 RUSH-ST., ELEGANTLY FURnished front alcove room; hot and cold water, gas, and bath; private family.

TO RENT—FINELY-FURNISHED SINGLE or connecting rooms, suitable for one, two, or three gentlemen; 10 minutes' ride from Madison-st. 349 Elm-st., Flat 1.

TO RENT—217 NORTH STATE-ST., A NICEly-furnished room for gentlemen; gas, bathroom, etc.

TO RENT — A LARGE BACK PARLOR. 280 East Indiana-st., near Cass.

TO RENT—NICE BASEMENT, INCLUDING kitchen with stationary washtubs; private dwelling. 153 North State-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—HALF OF THE BEST-LOCATED store in Chicago. 101 State-st.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building, 40x168, Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st., now occupied by Farwell, Miller & Co. Possession Feb. 1. BRADSHAW & WAIT, 88 to 92 Fourth-av.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—A FINE OFFICE; BEST LOCAtion in the city for business; also a residence cheap. McCHESNEY BROS., corner Randolph and Clark-st.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED LOFTS on Kinzie-st. Address O 16, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 259 West Madison-st.:
202 Centre-av., house, 10 rooms, $35.
284 Warren-av., house, 8 rooms, $35.
4 Grant-st. (North Side), brick, 10 rooms, $35.
1022 West Adams-st., brick flat, 6 rooms, $25.
310 West Monroe-st., elegant flat, 8 rooms.
Also large list of others.

TO RENT—TWO UPPER FLOORS, 150x150 feet, with steam-power and heat, two elevators, light on all four sides, to be let as a whole or divided to suit tenants. Also room 75x150 feet on second floor; two offices on ground floor; all in our new building on the corner of Clinton and Fulton-sts. National Tube Works Co., 150 and 161 Lake-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—AS A HOTEL OR factory, Waverly House, Elgin, Ill.; heavily built, brick, 4 stories; N. W. R. R. and C., M. & St. P. R. R. pass the house; both depots only a stone's throw off. G. J. TITUS, 109 Loomis-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING PURposes—First floor 50x100 feet, lighted on three sides and supplied with steam-power and heat; location choice and central. Address Z 32, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING —Third and fourth floors, each 60x70; best lighted in the city; elevator and power if desired. H. A. STREETER, 35 to 41 Indiana-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO GENTLEMEN desire to rent permanently a second-story front room with modern conveniences, near a line of street cars, convenient to business; private family preferred; references exchanged. Address, stating terms and location, O 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BED ROOM AND sleeping room for three gentlemen somewhere between Jackson and Lake-sts., South Side. References given and required. O 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM WITHIN 5 minutes' walk of Clark and Monroe-sts.; fire and gas or lamp; single gentleman. Address P.-O. Box 332.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE, between the bridge and park east of Wells-st., a small, convenient flat, with modern improvements, for man and wife, not to exceed $25. Address O 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 5 OR 6 rooms, completely furnished for housekeeping; rent must be moderate; responsible parties; West Side. Address Box 379, West Side.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—50 CUTTERS, PORTLANDS, AND swell bodies; 1 three seat sleigh, 2 two-seat sleighs; horses and cutters to let; carpets, robes, blankets, bells, etc.; the largest assortment in Chicago and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 240 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE RUSSIAN AND ONE Clipper sleigh; also two fine Portland cutters and some cheap well-body and square-box cutters. 400 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A 2-SEATED SLEIGH, IN GOOD repair, very cheap. 10 Park-row and Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ONE SQUARE-BOX TWO-SEAT sleigh, suitable for grocery or milk use. No. 249 State-st.

GOOD FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS, strangers too, if you desire the finest family sleigh that ever stewed, call at H. WILLETT'S repository, 80 East Twelfth-st. Also carriages of various kinds to please your mind, and prices to regulate the times.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO ACT AS TREASurer for small first-class dramatic attraction; strong cast and sure winner; fully equipped to take the road. Address immediately O 61, Tribune office, stating where interview can be had. A splendid opportunity to the right party.

PARTNER—EXPERT LUMBERMAN DEsires correspondence or interview with enterprising capitalists. Reference, L 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER TO JOIN ME IN legitimate business in New Orleans; only three months required; established ten years; some capital required. For interview address N 6, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 128 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN ON FURniture, jewelry, diamonds, or any collateral, with or without removal, and at low rates. Room 50 Montauk Block, 115 Monroe-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good security. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldman not renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1865.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos without removal. 153 South Clark-st. and 115 East Madison, Room 10.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, machinery, etc., without removal or publicity, at low rates. 102 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal, pianos, and other securities at low rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $100 TO $1,500 loaned on furniture, pianos, and other chattels. Rates reasonable. 102 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FIRST-CLASS LOANS MADE WITHOUT delay. C. L. BOYD, mortgage banker.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, horses, carriages, etc.; chattel mortgages bought. Room 40, 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—FROM $5,000 TO $8,000 FOR one or two years; can give well-secured mortgage, covered by insurance for $12,000, drawing 7 per cent interest. Address O 24, Tribune office.

7 PER CENT NET—CHAS. L. BOYD, MORTgage banker, 154 Lake-st., has first-class mortgage security for sale netting 7 per cent interest.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate at 6 per cent; money ready; sums to suit. GIBBS & CALKINS, 159 La Salle-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—AMY ABRAHAMSON, A Swedish woman, 38 years of age, left her home yesterday at 106 North Ashland-av., being out of her mind. She has black hair, and wore a black bonnet and calico dress when she left. Any information about her will be thankfully received by her husband at the above place. ANDREW ABRAHAMSON, 106 North Ashland-av.

PERSONAL—C. O. R.: I WISH YOU COULD know what a load of anxiety your good letter relieved me from; won't I see you soon? please write; matters look more favorable lately; many thanks.

PERSONAL—WM. ATKINS IS HERE FROM Cincinnati for three days. Address P.-O.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$6 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3, at Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED, 4-BUTTON cutaway coat and vest at $15, Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—FINE HAIR-LINE CASSIMERE pants, custom-made, at $5; will sell at $3.50, Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$55 CUSTOM-MADE SUIT FOR $25 at the Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, in plain and fancy cassimeres or worsted, at $7, Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE overcoat, in six shades, corkscrew worsted, and well worth $25, at Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR DOUBLE-BREASTED fancy Scotch cheviot suit worth $25, Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—A $20 CUSTOM-MADE OVERcoat, in plain or fancy goods, if we can fit you, at $9.50 at Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DOCK AND LOT—106 FEET on river by 365 feet deep, south of Division-st; now occupied as lumber-yard; present occupant will lease for 5 years if desired. H. A. STREETER, owner, 35 to 41 Indiana-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR EIGHTeenth-st., brick house, with lot 66x172 feet, is rapidly becoming good business property. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100X162 FEET WABASH-AV., northwest corner Thirty-fourth-st.; a fine lot. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON GRAND BOULEvard, corner Thirty-seventh-st. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST LOT ON INDIANAav., north of Thirty-third-st.; 25x125; $115 per foot if taken at once. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY S. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—40x161, near Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts.; price, $75 foot.
MICHIGAN-AV.—27x161, fourth of Sixteenth-st.; price, $275 per foot.
MICHIGAN-AV.—25½x158, south of Madison-st., east front; price, $1,000 foot.
MICHIGAN-AV.—30½x180, front, just north of Twenty-eighth-st.; west offer.
INDIANA-AV.—Lot 50x180, Twenty-fifth-st., with two good houses; price, $30; renting for $1,200.
INDIANA-AV.—Lot 75x180, a an elegant two-story, basement, and mansard cap.
INDIANA-AV.—Just south Sixteenth-st., a three-story and basement cen stone-front; lot 22x163; price, $30,000.
INDIANA-AV.—A two-storame, brick basement; lot 50x125; near Thirty-ond-st.; price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—A NUME OF NEW HOUSES, marble and brick front modern improvements; on South Side; parlor, recep. dining rooms, and kitchen on main floor, with cellar, all built with the best material and fin; at reasonable prices, with terms to suit; prices $ $5,500 to $10,000.
ABELL & GAUERT,
97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st.:
WABASH-AV.—A fine restoe of 15 rooms, lot 50x160, near Fourteenth-. Will sell at a bargain.
WABASH-AV.—A fine stofront house, and lot 25x175, near Sixteenth-sinting at $1,500 per year.
WABASH-AV.—A fine lot 25x175, with two houses, near Twentieth-st., wranted. Price, $23,000.
WABASH-AV.—Near Forty-fourth a fine stone-front residence, near Thirty-third-st. Price, $7,500.
WABASH-AV.—A 3-story basement stone-front, lot 24x132, renting for $60 per month. Price, $13,000.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—VERNONav., near Thirty-third., stone-front house—rented until May, 1885, at per year—$7,500. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn, Room 2.

FOR SALE—VERY FAT MARBLE-FRONT house and lot on Vernav., near Thirty-second-st., $6,500. BELL & GAUERT,
97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY CLARKE, ERSKINE & CO., 161 La Salle-st., Room 46—Lake Park-av., lot between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts.; east front; only $100 per foot.

FOR SALE—50 FT. EAST FRONT, ON Wabash, near Thirty-third-st.; $80 per foot under the market if taken at once.
PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER RESIDENCE ON Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st., lot 80 feet front, with two stories basement; price, $9,000.
BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY ATSON HILL, ROOM 1, Grannis Block, Dearborn-st.:
PRAIRIE-AV.—A ve handsome, new modern house; recepticall; $30,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Housenorth of Twenty-second-st., 27 feet wide, 4oms; heated by steam; fine dining-room on rior floor; brick barn; $30,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Stonesont, north of Twenty-second-st., 26 feet lo, 3 rooms deep; brick barn; $24,000.

FOR SALE—131X1 FEET, MICHIGAN-AV., northwest corne(Sida) Thirty-sixth-st. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearbo-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—IMMEDIATE possession: 302 alumet-av., brick house and brick barn; fifty-foot lo house complete throughout and in good order. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY GOODRIDGE & CO., 259 West Madison-st.:
50x125, a valuable ouer, West Madison-st., near Ashland-av.; a bargai
25 or 162 feet, West Mison-st., near Ogden-av.
20x187, West Madisot., near Lufin.
50x132x120, with bding, south front, West Lake-st., between Sangamond Peoria.
$8,250—House, 12 roo, and lot, Green-st., near Congress; $16,000—Two 3-ry brick buildings, in flats, lot 40x116 to alley, near Van Buren and Halsted-sts.; rentals $2,400 per annu

FOR SALE—52½ FRET FRONT ON JACKson-st., one blochast of California-av., north front, by 100 feet deep alley; sewer, water, and gas; street paved; $33 per ant foot. M. D. DEAN, Room 75, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER RESIDENCE, lot 100x125, Adanand Centre-av.; will be sold at a bargain. PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—100X17 NORTHWEST CORNER Monroe-st. and Wtern-av.; will pay to improve with stores and flats. ABELL & GAUERT,
97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$9,0—WEST MADISON-ST., 2-story brick storepressed-brick and plate-glass front; rent for 10 pecent; lot 25x125 feet. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 8theast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—$3,500 WILL BUY A NICE TWOstory and ceslar brick house on Leavitt-st., near front; near Ogden-av. rooms, besides bath-room and closets; sewer in treet. Possession given at once. M. D. DEAN, Rom 75, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—203 WEST LAKE-ST., NEAR Halsted, 3-story ame store building and good brick 25x110 in alley; price $5,250. PIERCE & WARE, 145 Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOSE AND LOT, NO. 307 North May-st., jusNorth of Chicago-av.; rented at $35 per month; will fi at a bargain.
ABELL & GAUERT,
97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST OHIO-ST., NEAR Noble, 6-room cotge with lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HADSOME 2-STORY AND mansard stone hese, Centre-av.; $10,000 would take half in good rent lot.
PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—10 LOS ON LEAVITT-ST., NEAR Twenty-second, 75 each; terms easy.
J. WFARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—21x22 WEST JACKSON, NEAR Oakley; $701f takeat once; bargain.
PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ACRLOTS AT CHELTENHAM, choice location, verlooking lake; fine grove, water-pipes, good deps, accommodation trains, one mile of South Chicagonine miles of city. Also six-acre block at Seventy-nth-st., suitable for subdividing; near depot. B. AULRICH, Room 2, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the besiocality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; fill show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETTNo. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-v., Englewood.

FOR SALE—BY I A. ULRICH, 123 DEARborn-st., Room 2—Elegant residence east of Illinois Central at 11 Hyde Park, 100 feet frontage, frescoed walls, fountain, and 11 modern conveniences. A smaller house and 50 set same neighborhood, $7,000; good building, with foundation brick.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN—C. L. BOYD, mortgage and investment banker, 154 Lake-st., has for sale elegant building lots on Sheridan, Ogleby, and Madison-avs., par depot at Woodlawn.

FOR SALE—BY CLARKE, ERSKINE & CO., 161 La Salle-st., Rom 46:
LAKEVIEW LOTS.
The choicest buildingots in Lake View, on northwest corner Belmont and Evanston-avs.; 20x158 feet each.

FOR SALE—300 FEET NEAR DEPOT, NORmal school: sewer and water; $15 per foot; half cash; can double your money.
PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—100X10 FEET, MICHIGAN-AV., corner Forty-fourt-st., $100. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGIEWOOD—LOTS ON FIFTYeighth-st., near Shool-st.; $400 per lot on easy payments. J. WFARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD LOTS; $600 AND upwards. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON AND SOUTH Evanston—House and lots of all grades. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—MAPIEWOOD—LOTS OUTSIDE limit, $200 and upwards; 10 minutes from Court-House, accessible by horse and steam cars; $350 to $450 per lot. J. WFARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SOUTHERN TRUCK AND dairy farm on the Louisville & Nashville & G. S. Railroad, 9 miles from Montgomery, Ala. It contains 25 acres, part of which is in orchards in full bearing with choicest varieties of fruits; also a splendid vineyard, etc. On the place is a complete cottage of 5 rooms; also barns and other necessary buildings. The location is very healthy, and being immediately on the railroad and on a good soil makes it well suited for raising vegetables for the Northern markets. B. L. WYMAN, Montgomery, Ala.

FOR SALE—A SMALL IMPROVED FARM of 33 acres, 38 miles north of Chicago, 80 rods from railroad station. Price only $2,400, on easy terms. CLARKE, ERSKINE & CO., 161 La Salle-st., Room 46.

FOR SALE—200-ACRE FARM; ONE OF the best improved farms in the State; 36 miles from Chicago; three-fourths of mile from railroad station. Price only $60 per acre. Terms easy. CLARKE, ERSKINE & CO., 161 La Salle-st., Room 46.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—100 ACRES in Crawford County, Wis., covered with hickory and white oak timber; will exchange for house in Chicago; $3,200 is price. ISAAC CLAFLIN, 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—FARM; $55 PER ACRE; 200-acre dairy farm, 66 miles west, with large and commodious buildings in good order. Farm is tile-drained; never-failing stream of water running through pasture. ISAAC CLAFLIN, 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—FLORA FLORIDA, SUBURBAN addition to Gainesville. Five-acre orange-grove lots.

Private Wires and Prompt Service.

J. T. LESTER & CO.,

25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce.

Stock Brokers AND Commission Merchants.

Two Exclusive Private Wires to Wall-st.

ATTENTION OF

Conservative INVESTORS

Is invited to Chicago Car Trust Six Per Cents. They unite the elements of Good Security, Good Interest, and substantial guarantees against fluctuation in value.

A limited amount of these securities are now offered by the undersigned, where further particulars may be obtained.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
PRESTON, KEAN & CO.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.

DIVIDEND NO. 18.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share will be payable Feb. 15, 1884, at the office of the company in Boston, to stockholders of record Jan. 11, 1884, at the close of business. Transfer books will be closed Jan. 11, 1884, at the close of business and reopened Jan. 20, 1884. The National Bank of Commerce in New York, transfer agents, will pay the dividend to stockholders registered in New York.

The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company of Chicago, transfer agents, will pay the dividend to stockholders registered in Chicago.

GEORGE L. GOODWIN,
Assistant Treasurer, 28 Milk-st., Boston.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Jan. 9:

CITY PROPERTY.

Van Horn et. 125 ft. e of Peoria, s. f. 22x125 ft. dated July 22, 1883 (K. and F. Nowak to J. and M. Jarmark)..... $ 1

Milwaukee av. 321 ft. e of Western, s. f. 22 x 125 ft. and 1-story frame building thereon, dated Jan. 2 (P. Stevens to G. Birkhahn)..... 825

Same property same above, dated Jan. 2 (R. Fulsiher to Same)..... 538

Twenty-eighth-pl. 16 ft. w of Wabash av. s. f. 19 x125 ft. dated (C. H. Hallock to Same)..... 825

Same property same above, dated Jan. 2 (C. H. Hallock to Same)..... 2,000

Lake, 50 ft. e of Newton, s. f. 25x120 ft. dated Dec. 21, 1883 (John Hinmann to August Kling)..... 1,250

Brown st. 181 ft. w of Taylor, e. f. 25x100 ft. dated Oct. 24, 1883 (E. R. Meeker to H. C. Holland)..... 1,250

Addison st. 50 ft. e of Blackhawk, s. f. 25x124 ft. dated Jan. 8 (Master in Chancery to Herman Kreutzer)..... 2,975

Noble st. 24 ft. n of Chicago av. e. f. 24x100 ft. dated Jan. 7 (same party to Adele Adams et al.)..... 5,347

Wright st. 231 ft. e of Horne av. s. f. 30x124 ft. dated Jan. 3 (John Mortell to Catherine Mortell)..... 1,225

Forest av. 100 ft. w cor of Ingraham st. s. f. 50 x 124 ft. dated June 15, 1883 (Chicago Land Co. to Joseph H. Walker)..... 1,000

Lincoln st. 300 ft. s cor of Princeton, e. f. 25x125 ft. dated Jan. 7 (The Superior Stein Co. to Frank H. Warren)..... 5,400

Western av. 338 ft. e of Western, s. f. 24x124 ft. dated Jan. 9 (Alexander Espie to John A. Roche)..... 10,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES AND OUTSIDE OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

South Park av. 50 ft n of Bowman av. n. f. 50 x 120 ft. dated July 15, 1883 (Ernst Frusing to K. Lotz)..... 850

Lot 22, w ½ Blk. 2, e ½ w ½ Sec. 21, 40, 14, (unfinished). dated Jan. 5 (John Stettler to C. Weisbrod)..... 1,000

Melrose st. 120 ft. e of Paulina, s. f. 24x125 ft. improved, dated Jan. 7 (Samuel Gross to Henry Bode)..... 900

Belmont av. 50 ft. e of Paulina st. s. f. 50x125 ft. dated Nov. 1, 1883 (same party to Same)..... 1,800

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF FOUR MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Union st. 300 ft n of Forty-fifth, w. f. 25x125½ ft. dated Nov. 28, 1883 (Adolph Zwelfel to William Gavin)..... 1,000

Part Lots 22, 27, and 28, in Town of Brighton, dated Dec. 12, 1883 (A. W. Kimball to Nathan Corwith)..... 3

Lots 1 and 2 of Marshalles of Lot 2, 3 and 4, in Town of Brighton, dated Jan. 7 (F. and E. Hutchinson to Martin Roach)..... 3,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yesterday a building permit was issued to J. McFarlan for a two-story factory, 35x100, Harrison and Clinton streets, to cost $12,000.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday:

Fuller & Fuller, 2 barrels arrowroot; C. McNeilis & Co., 6 cases dry goods; Ph. Bonte, 6 cases paperware; Lindauer Bros. & Co., 4 cases dry goods; Sprague, Smith & Co., 5 cases plate glass; Gradie & Strotz, 41 bales tobacco; J. V. Farwell & Co., 86 cases dry goods; W. T. Ekland, 10 cases porter; A. F. Richter, 1 case machinery; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 6 cases linens; A. J. Mather, 1 case kid gloves; Shover & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Mandel Bros., 3 cases dry goods; Wilson Bros., 3 cases dry goods; Cook, Phillips & Co., 2 packages earthenware; Hangan & Lindgren, 100 cases punch; C. T. Yerkes, 1 case carriage; Marshall Field & Co., 237 cases dry goods; J. S. Kirk & Co., 107 drums caustic soda; S. Paddon & Co., 84 drums caustic soda; Bank Parish, 50 drums caustic soda; Chicago Salt Company, Jr., 233 boxes tin-plate; G. W. & E. Partridge & Co., 23 cases dry goods. Collections, $32,058.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—There was quiet trading in the mining market this morning, and prices were steady. Sales included Bradshaw at 1c, Bodie at $3.90, Iron Silver at $1.90, Horn Silver at 6¼c, Robinson at 26c, Sierra Grande at 66c, Sutro Tunnel at 16@17c. The market was dull this afternoon. Chrysolite sold at $1.10 and Sierra Nevada at $5.35. Standard at 5½c. Horn Silver at 2.45c, and Bodie at $4.35. An assessment of 50 per cent was paid.

Homestake	.10	Quicksilver	.—
Iron Silver	.10	Quicksilver pf	.25¢
Ontario	.20	Sutro	.17

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 9.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Old Colony	.130	Pewabic	.—
Allouez Min. Co	.—	Quincy	.1¼
Calumet & H	.235	Silver Hill	.—
Copper Falls	.—	Huron	.—
Franklin	.1¾		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 9.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	.$2.12½	Hale & Norcross	.$2.12½
Belcher	.1.25	Mexican	.2.—
Best & Belcher	.4.—	Navajo	.2.—
Bodie Consolidated	.3.75	Ophir	.2.35
Consolidated Va	.2.62½	Potosi	.3.75
Crown Point	.1.—	Savage	.1.10½
Eureka Con	.1.12½	Sierra Nevada	.5.—
Gould & Curry	.1.40	Union Con	.3.62½
Grand Prize	.15	Utah	.1.62½
Scorpion assessed 10 cents.		Yellow Jacket	.2.25

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Cotton—The first call for future deliveries opened without change and closed 3@3c lower. Then came a further drop of .@9.03c, and finally a slight advance. At third call 100 bales April sold at 11.10c. January was offered at 10.93@10.95c, February 10.79c, March 10.95c, closed steady; January unchanged. Other months 3@5c lower than yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—Cotton—Firm and unchanged; net receipts, 1,000 bales; gross, 7,600; exports, coastwise, 6,000 bales; sales, 6,000; stock, 93,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 9.—Cotton—Receipts, 154 bales; shipments, 943; stock, 13,770; sales, 700.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged; middling, 10½c; sales, 300 bales; receipts, 1,000; shipments, 1,400; stock, 6,000.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 9.—Petroleum—Dull; weak. Crude, United certificates opened at $1.18½, advanced to $1.19, and closing, total runs, 70,000 barrels; shipments, 74,000 barrels; clearances, 126,000 barrels. Refined—Limes, 12c; opened at $1.15; highest price, $1.15; lowest, $1.12½; closing, $1.12½ bid; total sales, 1,000 barrels. Petroleum—Quiet; United certificates opened at $1.18½; highest, $1.18½; lowest, $1.18; closing, $1.18½ bid; total sales, 1,000 barrels; shipments, 3,000 barrels; runs, 70,000 barrels. Oil City, Jan. 9.—Petroleum—Quiet; certificates, $1.18½ bid. Shipments, 3,000 barrels; runs, 70,000 barrels; clearances, 126,000 barrels.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—Whisky—Steady at $1.16. Sugar—Firm at 7½@8c. Butter—Steady and unchanged. Eggs—Firm at 25½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 9.—Turpentine—Firm at 32½c.

BUSINESS.

A Highly Successful Day for Wall Street Bulls—The Banks and the Currency.

The Produce Markets Unsettled Within a Narrow Range, but Generally Firm, and Closed Strong.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago are given below:

	Jan. 9.	Jan. 2.
New York	$121,769,128	$101,740,401
Chicago	11,961,419	14,225,102
Philadelphia	6,285,000	11,161,000
St. Louis	2,214,327	12,500,000
New Orleans	3,007,252	3,343,776
San Francisco	2,344,078	3,304,054
Baltimore	2,108,989	2,534,169
Totals	$151,885,107	$220,264,071

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 50@60c premium.
Boston, 12@25c premium.
St. Louis, 50c premium.
Cincinnati, 50c premium.
New Orleans, par.

There was little activity at the banks yesterday, and the retail trade in all branches is evidently dull. Eastern exchange sold at 50@60c, and there was a considerable demand for it from country banks. There is a larger amount of currency coming from the country than usual of late. The deposits at the banks are increasing. Foreign exchange was steady, the posted rates for bankers' bills being 484½ and 487 for sixty days and cash respectively; actual, 483¾@483½; documentary, sixty days, 482@482¼.

The demand for investment securities in small lots continues good, and holders of Government are exchanging them for bonds that pay higher interest. There were sold over our counter yesterday several thousand dollars of West Park 7s at 110, $2,000 United States 4s at 122¾, $4,000 at 122¾, $1,000 4½s at 114¾, $1,000 at 114¾, $12,000 Car Trust 6s, series A and C, at par, $6,000 Board of Trade 5s at 100¼, $1,000 do small at 101, $1,000 City Railway 5-20 4½s at 103, At the Chicago Stock Exchange were sold $35,300 City Railway 5-20 4½s at 95¼@95¾, $2,000 Cook County 4½s of 1900 at 105¼, $10,000 Consumers' Gas 6s of 1912 at 80, $4,000 North Chicago Railway 5-20 6s at 103½, $1,000 West Park 7s of 1890 at 110, $2,000 Iowa Division 4s at 89¾, 20 shares Postal Telegraph stock at 51¢, 10 shares Atchison stock at 79¾ seller 10 and 20 at 79⅝ buyer 10.

The New York stock list was strong and a material advance in prices was made. Union Pacific was the most conspicuous feature, going from 74⅛ to 77¼, and closing at 77⅜. Michigan Central went up sharply on an order from Vanderbilt that all his stock be taken out of the street, and there was a difference of ⅜ between cash and regular. Missouri Pacific was another important card, and Mr. Gould was reported to be behind this stock and Union Pacific. The boom was of course regarded as due only to manipulation, the opportunity for it being the large short interest. The sales of the day were 280,900 shares.

The proposition to allow National banks to issue circulation to within 10 per cent of the market price of the United States bonds they hold is attracting much attention among bankers, particularly at the East. There, as here, many of the best authorities are opposed to the scheme. They say they do not wish to have the circulation subjected to the fluctuations of the market. One of them puts it this way: Suppose a great speculator like Gould should in a time of money stringency want to break the prices of stocks. He might throw a large amount of United States bonds on the market and seriously depress the quotations. The Government would then have to call on the banks to make their margins good, and this would further demoralize the market. This, he thinks, is a supposable case; it might very naturally happen under circumstances that have been seen many times in recent years. Another banker thinks it safe and desirable for the circulation to be issued up to the par value of the bonds. The question is, however, of comparatively small importance to the Chicago banks, since they devote so little of their capital to circulation. With the banks of the East, and particularly the country institutions, it is a vital matter.

A financial man of this city, noticing that an appropriation is called for to print greenbacks of small denominations, suggests that if the Government wants to get fix silver into the hands of the people the money might better be devoted to the issue of $1 and $2 silver certificates. These certificates should be made redeemable at any Sub-Treasury in the country, and would be much more convenient than the discs of metal.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* hears from Pittsburg that a further downward tendency in steel rails is probable because of the refusal of buyers to place large orders at present asking prices. The nominal quotation for spring delivery is $35 a ton, but transactions have been made at $33.

It is said that even with the companies working on half-time the output of coal is in excess of the demand, and further measures of restriction will have to be taken in the spring. The companies have hitherto claimed, however, that the supply will be so short by April that they will be able to dictate terms.

The Bay View Line, which has in past years run steamers from Liverpool to New York and Portland in winter and to Montreal in summer, is about to withdraw from the United States service "on account of illiberal railroad charges and excessive port fees."

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Chicago Nat. Bank	132	Chicago City 4s 1901	102¾
Continental Nat. Bk	110	Chicago City 5s 1902	108
Hide & Leather	135	Chicago City 7s 1892	120
Hibernian Bank	130	Chi. Con. Gas 6s 1901	110
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk	200	Cook County 7s 1884	101
International Bank	170	Cook County 7s 1892	110½
Merchants' Loan & T.	175	Cook County 7s 1893	110½
Metropolitan Nat. Bk	100	Cook County 6s 1895	107
Nat. Bank of America	140	Cook County 4½s 1895	103
Nat. Bank of Illinois	135	Cook County 4½s 1900	105
Traders' Bank	120	South Park 7s 1894	107
Union Nat. Bank	110	South Park 7s 1901	107
Union Stock Yards	100	South Park 6s 1894	103
Chicago City 7s 1884	101	Ill. Ry. con. 5s	106
Chicago City 7s 1885	102	W. B. Ry. con. 5s	102
Chicago City 7s 1886	111½	West Park 7s 1894	107
Chicago City 7s 1887	112	West Town 5s 1895	102½
Chicago City 7s 1888	121	Minn. Union 6s 1922	102½
Chicago City 7s 1889	122	Chi. B'd of T. 6s 1887	105
Chicago City 6s 1900	108½	Con Gas F & L 6s 1912	80

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: The whole list was strong, fairly active, and suggestive of better prices up to the very end of the day. It is conceded that Mr. Gould as Generalissimo and Mr. Vanderbilt as First Lieutenant have taken command of the market for a bull campaign. Mr. Gould's war-horse appears to be Union Pacific, and he is putting it through its paces in a very lively manner. Great dealings and sharp fluctuations, directed in the main toward better figures, were its characteristics today. It would seem that Mr. Gould has chosen Union Pacific as a lever with which to lift the whole list. Nevertheless, the bears in the stock were not abashed, though prudent, for they bought in their shorts for cash and immediately put them out again on sellers sixty options at figures 1 per cent below the regular prices. Bears in Michigan Central would have been equally prudent had they had the chance, but the unexpected calling in of large amounts of loaned stock brought them suddenly to grief, and they could only make their deliveries by paying a bonus of ½ to 1 per cent for the use of borrowed shares. Of course, this squeezing process created wide fluctuations in the stock. Despite the positive statements recently promulgated that the Reading Company would shortly pay a dividend upon both preferred and common stocks, there seems to be considerable doubts as to whether it will do so. In fact, it is stated that a strong opposition to the payment of a dividend is being manifested by large and influential stockholders. There appears to be no doubt, however, that Mr. Kleim will succeed Mr. Gowen in the Presidency of the Reading, and that he will be made President of the Reading Coal & Iron Company as well. It is officially denied that an unexpected indebtedness of $1,500,000 has been discovered in Oregon Transcontinental. The West Shore Railroad people met today and elected Directors for the ensuing year. Messrs. Charles Lanier, Henry Villard, Charles Payne, and R. T. Wilson retired. It was stated that the company had not authorized the issue of new bonds of any sort or description. A Government bond call is expected shortly. It will be for $10,000,000, and will mature March 15. There are growing signs of a bull market. Much of its success depends upon whether Gould and his following will hold their grip long enough to attract the support of outsiders. This once secured the rest of it is plain sailing.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Jan. 5.	Last.
Can. Pacific	200	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
Can. Southern	2,400	54¾	53¾	53¾	54¾
Central Pacific	4,000	97	96	96¾	97
Chicago & Alton	1,700	135	134	134	135
do pf	1,000	140	139	139	140
C., C., C. & I	4,300	121¾	120¾	120¾	121¾
Den. & Rio G	2,000	30¾	30	30	30¾
Del., L. & W	4,300	127¾	126¾	126¾	127¾
D., L. & W	100	165	165	165	165
Erie	16,600	37¾	36¾	36¾	37¾
E. Tenn. & Va	4,300	27¾	26¾	26¾	27¾
do pf	50	68	68	68	68
Houston & Texas	1,100	127¾	126¾	126¾	127¾
L. S. & M. S	2,000	120¾	119¾	119¾	120¾
Lk. Shore	13,000	97¾	96¾	96¾	97¾
Lake Shore	100	125	125	125	125
Louis. & Nash	12,000	57¾	56¾	56¾	57¾
Manhattan pref	600	97	97	97	97
Manhattan Cons	100	90	90	90	90
Met. St. Railway	1,100	101	100	100	101
Mich. Cen.	7,100	93	92	92	93¼
Mich. Cen. L. pfd	100	120	120	120	120
Mo. Pacific	12,300	91	90¼	90¼	90¾
Nash. & C	100	85	85	85	85
N. Y. Central	4,600	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
N. Y., C. & St. L	200	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
do 1st pf	300	70	70	70	70
do 2d pf	200	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Northwestern	8,700	136	134¾	134¾	135¾
do pf	2,500	137¾	136¾	136¾	137¾
Ohio & Miss	400	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Ont. & West	4,100	19¾	19	19	19¾
O. Trans-Con	40,700	39¾	38¾	38¾	39¾
Pacific Mail	2,100	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Peoria D. & E	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
Reading	3,900	58¾	57¾	57¾	58¾
Roch. & Pitts	200	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Rock Island	200	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
St. L. & San F. pfd	200	42	42	42	41½
St. Paul	23,300	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
St. Paul & O	100	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
St. P., M. & M	800	94	93¾	94	93¾
Texas Pacific	4,600	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Union Pacific	96,800	77¾	74¾	77¼	77¾
Wabash	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Do pfd	300	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Western Union	9,000	79¾	78¾	78¾	79¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	125	Pacific	106
American	92	United States	56

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

4½s	110½	Tenn. 6s, new	75
4s, new	112½	Texas Pacific 1st	45
Pacific 6s of '95	125	do 2d	31
Central Pacific 1st	111½	Union Pacific 1st	111
Erie 2d 6s	102	do 4s	103½
Lehigh & W. 6s	125	do 5s	117½

STATE SECURITIES.

La. consols	75	Tenn. 6s, new, asked	43
Missouri 6s	104	Virginia 6s	40
Tenn. 6s, old, asked	40	Va. con ex-mat coup	41
do 6s, new	40	do defd	5

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$10000 U S 4½s reg	111¾	$8000 No Pac 1st coup	109¾
1000 Ala. cl. 4s	92	1000 N J C con assn	112
1000 A&T G div bonds	102	2000 N Y C & St L 1st	117
1000 C B & Q deb 5s	103¾	2000 N Y C & St L 2d	107¾
4000 do	103¾	2000 N Y C & St L 2d	107¾
5000 C B & Q 7s	124	2000 N Y C & St L 2d	107¾
1000 Can Southern 1st	96	4000 N Y S & W 1st	107¾
7000 C L & P 1st	85¾	9000 N Y S & W 1st	107¾
5000 do	9	9000 N Y S & W 1st	107¾
5000 C P land grant	104½	10000 do	107¾
1000 East Cent inc	10	10000 do	107¾
1000 Fort Wayne 1st	137	10000 do	107¾
1000 G & T 1st	115	10000 do	107¾
1000 H & St J 1st	115	5000 do	107¾
1000 do	115	5000 do	107¾
1000 H & T C 1st—WD	112¾	5000 do	107¾
1000 do	112¾	5000 do	107¾
2000 Long Island 1st	103	5000 do	107¾
4000 L E & W 1st	92	5000 do	107¾
5000 Met El 1st inc	10	5000 do	107¾
2000 do	10¼	5000 do	107¾
1000 Mad Div—SMD	107	5000 do	107¾
2000 Mad Pl'st—WJM	107	5000 do	107¾
2000 do	107	5000 do	107¾
5000 Mich Cen 1st	119¾	5000 Ohio Central inc	10
1000 M K & T gen 6s	103½	5000 R & P 1st con	92
2000 Mid of N J 1st	104½	15000 St L & M—C & F 1st	104½
3000 M L S & W 1st	107	3000 Un Pac 1st	113¾

2000 A & P—W D 1st..... 97½
2000 Col Coal 1st 6s..... 71½
1000 Can Southern 1st 5s..... 96
2000 C B & Q—Ia Div 4s..... 97½
1000 C & St P—Series B 7s..... 130
1000 H & St J 1st 6s..... 115
5000 M K & T gen 6s..... 43½
2000 M K & T gen 6s..... 43½
2000 N Y W S & B 1st..... 87¾
85000 do..... 87¾
5000 do..... 87¾
5000 do..... 87¾
5000 do..... 87¾
5000 do..... 87¾
10000 do..... 87¾
75000 do..... 87¾

2500 U S 4s coup 1907..... 125¾
2000 U S 4s reg 1907..... 125¾
1000 U S 4s reg 1891..... 114¾
3000 Mo 6s 1888..... 101
3000 Mo 6s 1889..... 101
2000 N Y W S & B 1st..... 87¾
2000 do..... 87¾
2000 do..... 87¾
2000 do